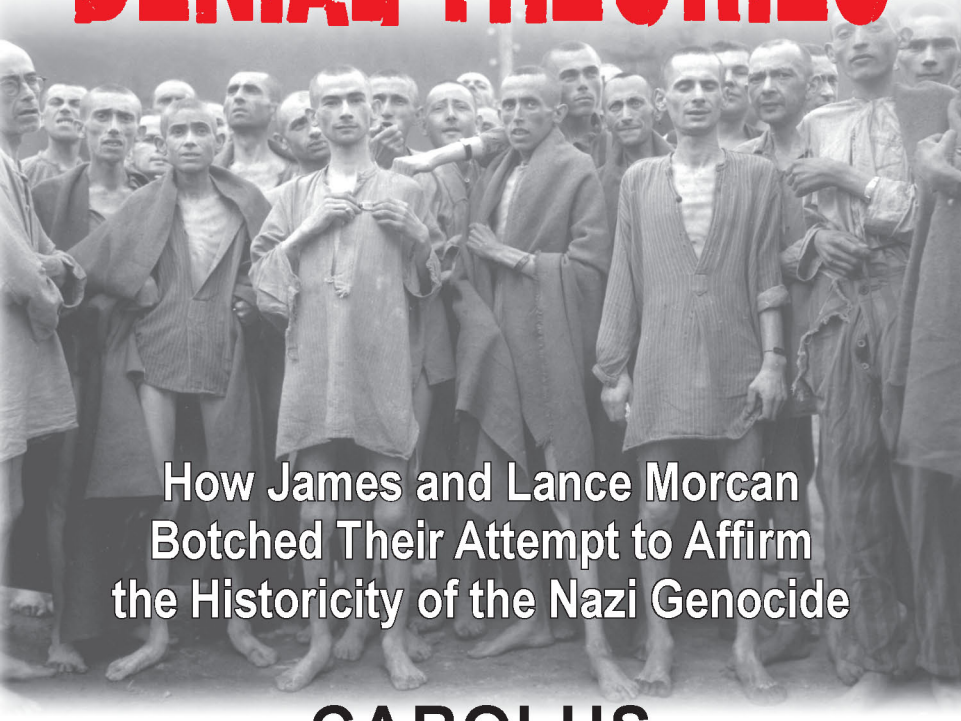
BUNGLED: "DEBUNKING HOLOCAUST DENIAL THEORIES"



How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide

CAROLUS MAGNUS

BUNGLED: "DEBUNKING HOLOCAUST DENIAL THEORIES"

Bungled: "Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories"

How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide

Carolus Magnus

Academic Research Media Review Education Group Ltd

January 2024

Carolus Magnus:
Bungled: "Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories." How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide

Published and distributed by:
Academic Research Media Review Education Group Ltd
86-90 Paul Street, London, EC2A 4NE, United Kingdom
Published under a license granted by Castlehill Publishing LLC, January 2024

ISBN: 978-1-911733-17-1

© 2017 by Carolus Magnus

Set in Garamond

Cover Illustration: Liberated inmates of the Ebensee Camp, May 6, 1945. National Archives and Records Administration, #531271

Table of Contents

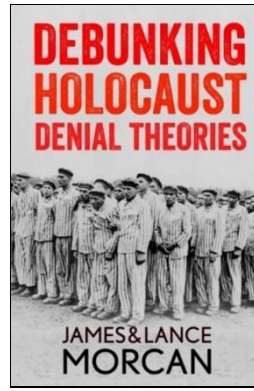
Foreword 7

1. Introduction 13
2. The Holocaust Death Toll 25
3. Organizing the Holocaust 32
4. The Gas Chambers 35
5. Bad Intentions 90
6. Taboo Dynamics 100
7. Jewish World Control 104
8. Variation of Death Toll Numbers 107
9. Israel 116
10. Zionism 117
11. Holocaust by Bullets 121
12. Conclusion 122

Bibliography 127

Index of Names 135

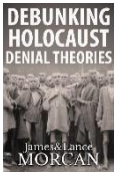
Foreword



When you go to Amazon and pull up James and Lance Morcan's book *Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories*, here is what comes up (see the print cover of March 2017 to the right):[1]

> "*Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories* […] aims to end the denial once and for all by tackling the bizarre phenomenon head-on.
>
> Written in close consultation with Holocaust survivors and World War Two historians, no stone is left unturned in meticulously verifying the historical facts of the genocide. The Morcans present a wide array of sources including Nazi documentation, eyewitness accounts, scientific reports and shocking photographic evidence to shut down the debate deniers wish to create.
>
> One by one, the various arguments Holocaust deniers use to try to discredit wartime records are careful-

[1] When the first edition of the present book was prepared for publication, only a Kindle edition of Morcans' book was available (see the current Kindle cover to the right). Their print edition appeared almost simultaneously with the first print edition of the present book, which is scrutinizing the Kindle edition.



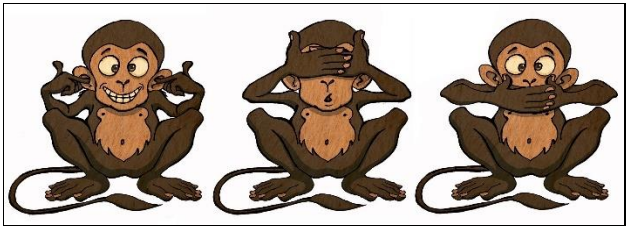
> ly scrutinized and then systematically disproven. […]"

When I read that description, I thought this may finally be a book that really addresses what the devious revisionists a.k.a. "deniers" have put out over the past 25 years of prodigious productivity.

My past experiences have taught me, however, that mainstream historians almost always strongly advise against discussing serious revisionist arguments. Doing so would lend them credence, would suggest to the reader that they deserve to be taken seriously, and would concede that a real academic debate about the Holocaust is indeed needed. That's a big no-no in orthodox academic circles, so big, indeed, that breaking this "don't touch it!" taboo can get you in serious trouble.

I asked the leading revisionist expert on the Holocaust, Italian scholar Carlo Mattogno, to read the book and to subject it to his thorough criticism. The present book is the result of this request.

Mattogno's conclusions are devastating. They confirm once more that mainstream authors simply won't address revisionist arguments. The Morcans' book is merely another example of that ostrich-like policy – or mayby it's more accurately described with the image

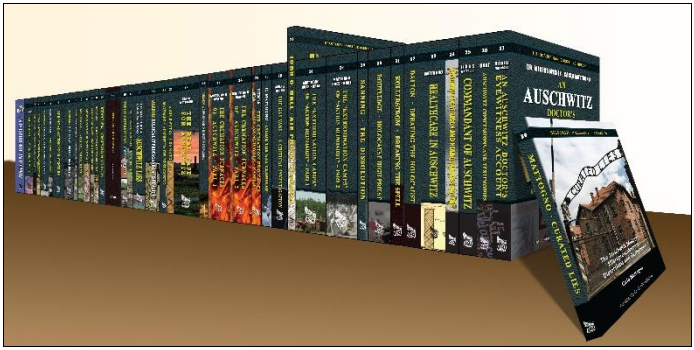


of the infamous three monkeys: They refuse to listen, to look, to debate.

Even when these knights in shining armor riding out to slay the wicked revisionist dragon claim that they will really, seriously, honestly refute all the deniers' arguments, as Morcans' book description claims, they simply engage in shadowboxing, creating some imaginary, bogus revisionist scarecrow – an assembly of distorted or completely invented alleged "denier" arguments – which they then tear to pieces to the cheering of the audience.

That's what their book is all about. And you are holding in your hands the rebuttal to prove it.

Nowadays, any book talking about "Holocaust Denial" has to first and foremost address the arguments laid out in the almost 40 volumes of the growing series *Holocaust Handbooks* (accessible at Holocaust Handbooks.com). Any such "debunking" needs to have its main focus also on the many papers and monographs written by Carlo Mattogno, whose knowledge on the Holocaust may be second to none, and that not only includes the revisionists, but probably also all orthodox Holocaust historians worldwide.



Pictured above are all of the scientific studies that comprise the prestigious, revisionist series Holocaust Handbooks published thus far. More volumes and new editions are constantly in the works. For more information, see the descriptions of each volume in the back of this book.

In the Morcans' book, however, you will search in vain for the name Carlo Mattogno. Although the authors mention one of his books (*Auschwitz: The First Gassing*, Vol. 20 of the *Holocaust Handbooks*)[2] and one of his – today hopelessly outdated – papers (the 1988 article "The Myth of the Extermination of the Jews,"[3] which they falsely identify as a book), they neither give the author's name, nor do they address any of the arguments laid out in these works. In addition, their claim that these are among the "more popular" revisionist books is certainly wrong. *Auschwitz: The First Gassing*, for instance, is a veritable shelf-warmer, as Amazon's sales ranking used to show (they banned the book with most other revisionist books in March

2 3rd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016.

3 Part 1: *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (summer 1988), pp. 133-172; Part 2: *ibid.*, No. 3 (fall 1988), pp. 261-302.

2017),[4] and two of the other three works they list are merely brochures.[5]

But be that as it may, when refuting revisionist publications, what counts isn't sales ranking but relevance and competence. The really important books on the Holocaust by mainstream historians aren't bestsellers either. You moreover don't have to be a rocket scientist to find out which revisionist books are really relevant. But then again, distracting the reader from the really tough, convincing revisionist arguments while claiming to refute them was probably the Morcans' primary purpose in publishing their book.

Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories is therefore merely another work produced by a set of deliberately autistic fiction writers – because that's actually what the Morcans do for a living – can you tell?

Germar Rudolf, Red Lion, March 11, 2017

---

4 G. Rudolf, "Amazon Mass-Bans Dissident Materials," March 8, 2017; www.codoh.com/library/document/4266.

5 Richard Harwood's *Did Six Million Really Die?* (Historical Review Press, multiple editions since 1974), and Peter Winter's *The Six Million: Fact or Fiction?* (although by now, in its 5th edition, it has been inflated to a 8.5×11 paperback). The only really popular book deserving that name which the Morcans list is Arthur R. Butz's 1976 evergreen *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry* (5th ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2017).

1. Introduction

James and Lance Morcan are the authors of a book titled *Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories: Two Non-Jews Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide*,[6] whose stated purpose is to demonstrate "unequivocally" that "the Holocaust happened EXACTLY as per the history books. Period. Fact. No debate whatsoever," as they say in their introduction.

This pathetic arrogance denotes a unique ignorance not only of historical revisionism, but even of orthodox Holocaust historiography. It goes without saying that there is no such thing as a Holy Scripture of the Holocaust representing an unquestionable dogma, not even the opus magnum of Raul Hilberg; in fact, there are many mainstream "history books" which diverge on various aspects of the topic, starting with the victim number. It therefore makes no sense to state that these books (which ones exactly?) demonstrate the Holocaust "exactly."

It is obvious that, in order to affirm or "deny" the 'Holocaust, we must first know what it is. In their Chapter 1, "The root of every Holocaust denial theory", the authors first propose their definition of this concept:

---

[6] Published by Sterling Gates Books, Papamoa, New Zealand, 2016. Ebook.

> "Here is a basic definition of the Holocaust which mainstream historians universally agree upon: 'The Holocaust (a.k.a. the Shoah) was a genocide in which Nazi Germany killed approximately six million Jews between 1933 and 1945.'"

This statement is somewhat puerile and represents a blatant regression behind that proposed by Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman in their book, which also announced the unrealistic ambition to refute revisionism, but which is still vastly superior to that of James and Lance Morcan. Shermer and Grobman gave the following edition:[7]

> "When historians talk about the 'Holocaust', what they mean on the most general level is that about six million Jews were killed in an intentional and systematic fashion by the Nazis using a number of different means, including gas chambers. According to this widely accepted definition of the Holocaust, so-called Holocaust revisionists are in effect denying the Holocaust, since they deny its three key components – the killing of six million, gas chambers, and intentionality."

In fact, there are only two fundamental elements which define the Holocaust: an institutional extermination plan drawn up by the top authorities of the Third Reich, and the gas chambers as an essential tool

---

7 Michael Shermer, Alex Grobman, *Denying History: Who Says the Holocaust Never Happened and Why Do They Say it?* University of California, Berkeley/Los Angeles/London, 2002, p. XV. See in this regard my review "Denying Evidence," in G. Rudolf, C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies, and Prejudices on the Holocaust*, 2nd ed., The Barnes Review, Washington. D.C., 2011, pp. 199-267.

by which it was implemented. The number of victims, the monumental 6 million, is not an essential factor, because it includes all types of deaths, real or imagined, intentional and unintentional, therefore not only those allegedly killed in the "gas chambers." Raul Hilberg amount put the total number of victims at 5,100,000, while Gerald Reitlinger estimated it to be between 4,194,200 and 4,581,000.[8] Hence, if we follow the authors' logic, both should be considered as "deniers"! Anyway, Hilberg divides the victims as follows:[9]

1) some 2,584,500 victims in the "death camps," 1,284,500 in the "Reinhardt camps", 1,000,000 at Auschwitz, 150,000 at Kulmhof and 50,000 at Lublin-Majdanek;

2) some 150,000 victims in the smaller concentration camps;

3) some 1,400,000 victims of the "open-air shootings" of all kinds in the East and in Serbia;

4) some 800,000 victims in the ghettos of Eastern Europe, at Theresienstadt and in Transnistria;

5) some 150,000 in the Romanian transit camps in the districts of Golta and Bessarabia and in Croatia.

---

8 G. Reitlinger, *The Final Solution: The Attempt to Exterminate the Jews of Europe 1939-1945*, Vallentine, Mitchell, London 1953, p. 501.

9 R. Hilberg, *The Destruction of the European Jews*. 3rd ed., Yale University Press, New Haven/London 2003, vol. III, p. 1320.

Revisionism refutes the first defining point of the Holocaust, *i.e.* the actual existence of homicidal "gas chambers," and therefore any amount of "gassed victims" in a *qualitative* rather than quantitative way. Revisionism recognizes the reality of all the other entries, but asserts that the victim numbers have been greatly inflated.

In particular, with regard to #3, revisionists do not deny at all that the *Einsatzgruppen* and other units of the German Police and SS carried out mass shootings during the campaign against the Soviet Union, but it rejects the view that they constituted the implementation of a decision or a Hitler order aimed at the extermination of the Jews of Eastern Europe because they were Jews.

Any attempt at refutation which does not strictly observe these positions will merely attack fake targets, simple chimeras which are constructed in order to pretend that this refutes revisionism. This is precisely what James and Lance Morcan do, who provide this distorted picture of the revisionists:

> "Those who challenge the detailed and indisputable [!] historicity of the Holocaust generally fall into two distinct camps: Holocaust deniers (those who say the entire crime of the Nazis never occurred and is all just a result of postwar propaganda) and the more common Holocaust revisionists (those who try to downgrade the death figures from six million Jews to a mere 50,000 or 500,000 maximum)."

Their definition is little more than a caricature of revisionism, which is improperly defined by either of the

two alternatives proffered by the authors. It may well be that a "conspiracy theory" according to which the Holocaust was precisely the "result of postwar propaganda" played a role in the early days of revisionism, but this position is utterly incongruent with the current historical and argumentative perspective of revisionism, as I have explained elsewhere.[10]

The claim that "the more common Holocaust revisionists" limit themselves exclusively to reducing the number of victims is yet another silly parody of argumentation staged by exterminationist propagandists: the lower limit of 50,000 victims of the actual persecution of the Jews is ridiculous, and it is unknown which revisionist asserted their upper limit of 500,000 victims. It is worth mentioning that Paul Rassinier estimated the death toll to have been between a minimum of about 987,000 and a maximum of approximately 1,589,000.[11]

Already in their Introduction, the authors demonstrate a crass ignorance of revisionism – or their bad faith – by reducing it to the ideology of "white supremacists," "neo-Nazis," the inevitable "anti-Semites" and above all the ineffable "conspiracy theorists" in accordance with a well-tested propagandistic stereotype. Their

---

[10] Carlo Mattogno, Thomas Kues, Jürgen Graf, *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt": An Analysis and Refutation of Factitious "Evidence," Deceptions and Flawed Argumentation of the "Holocaust Controversies" Bloggers*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2013, Section 1.5., "The Alleged Revisionist 'Conspiracy Theory,'" pp. 37-42.

[11] P. Rassinier, *The Holocaust Story and the Lies of Ulysses*, The Institute of Historical Review, Costa Mesa, California, 1978, p. 390.

paucity of knowledge of revisionist literature is nothing short of painful:

> "As of mid-2016, Amazon and other online booksellers offer numerous Holocaust denial titles, some of which are selling fairly well and appear to have a cult following at least. A few of the more popular Holocaust denial books include: *Did Six Million Really Die?*, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry*, *The Six Million: Fact or Fiction*, *The Myth of the Extermination of the Jews* and *Auschwitz: The First Gassing: Rumor and Reality*."

And that's it! Not only do they ignore the vast majority – quantitatively and qualitatively speaking – of the revisionist works, as is pointed out in this presentation, but of those which they do mention, they know only the title.

Their work of denigration begins with "the infamous denier Bradley R. Smith," to which they attribute this sentence: "I do not want to spend time with adults anymore, I want to go to students. They are superficial. They are empty vessels to be filled." The source is "an oral presentation he gave in August, 1987 as reported by the Anti-Defamation League (ADL)." That impeccable source!

On their website, the ADL limits itself to quoting these words with the reference "Oral presentation, August 5, 1987." The book *Deciphering the New Antisemitism*, edited by Alvin R. Rosenfeld,[12] claims, how-

[12] Indiana University Press, Bloomington/Indianapolis 2015, p. 370.

ever, that the late Bradley Smith made the alleged statement "in August 1991, shortly after the first of his ads ran in several college newspapers." As we can see, the "anti-anti-Semites" have very clear ideas!

It is therefore probably a fabricated or misrepresented statement. If Smith did indeed make such a statement, he was no doubt referring to the obvious fact that the minds of young people are generally free from the inveterate prejudices of adults, and are therefore more likely to critically evaluate "politically incorrect" views.

Another serious shortcoming of the authors is their method. They take the amateurish perspective centering around oral testimony at the expense of the documents, and then wrongly conclude that the "anti-Semites" can't wait until the last "holocaust survivors" will have died in order to better "challenge the historicity of the Holocaust":

> "Once the last survivors have passed on, the battle to preserve the truth will surely be more difficult."

One last observation on "negationism." In Chapter 1, the Morcans state that they will use the term "Holocaust deniers" because in their eyes the term "Holocaust revisionists" is too respectable. They proudly proclaim that they are "goys" or "goyim" (that is to say gentiles or non-Jews),[13] as if that were a title of merit making them more objective and credible, while they merely show themselves to be simple "Sabbath

---

[13] In the Bible, the term "goy," plural "goyim," generally refers to the people, in the plural often to peoples hostile to the Israelites. Subsequently it referred especially to non-Jews in general.

goyim," non-Jewish servants of the synagogue Jews, who are frequently even more radical than the Jews themselves, as their following statement underlines:

> "Holocaust deniers always have anti-Semitic beliefs and sympathies somewhere inside them. Always."

They quote a maxim by Koenraad Elst which states:

> "Negationism means the denial of historical crimes against humanity. It is not reinterpretation of known facts, but the denial of known facts."

The term "negationism" is actually another artificial construct of Holocaust propagandists in order to create a mock target which they then hit. Revisionism does not "deny" but rather "affirms"; it presents a critical and positive aspect.

The critical aspect is not "the denial of known facts," but in fact the historical, documentary and technical scrutiny of merely claimed "facts" which crumble under its criticism and get revealed as what they really are: fallible conjectures of orthodox historiography.

The positive aspect is eminently constructive and has contributed, and continues to contribute, to the progress of historical knowledge. Regarding my own contributions, I may mention *Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term* (2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016); *The Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Police Auschwitz: Organization, Responsibilities, Activities* (2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015); the main part in *Healthcare at Auschwitz* (Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016); *The Soviet Interrogation Minutes of the Topf Engineers* (*I verbali degli inter-*

rogatori sovietici degli ingegneri della Topf, Effepi, Genoa 2014) and *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz: A Technical and Historical Study* (Castle Hill Publishers, 2015).

The original Italian edition of *The Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Police Auschwitz*, bearing the title *La "Zentralbauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei Auschwitz"* (Edizioni di Ar, Padua 1998) was even officially recognized, as it is the only book by an Italian quoted in the vast bibliography of the mainstream work *Standort- und Kommandanturbefehle des Konzentrationslager Auschwitz 1940-1945*, published by the official German *Institut für Zeitgeschichte* (Institute for Contemporary History) in Munich.[14]

I opine that revisionism is a standard historical method applied to the Holocaust concept, which right from the start, especially due to the immediate post-war military tribunals, has become a world of its own where all standards of factuality are suspended and are barred from entry.

Anyone who wants to deal with revisionism in a critical way must consider these three fundamental aspects:

1) the method,
2) the *essential* body of literature (as indicated in this presentation),
3) the arguments.

---

[14] Norbert Frei (ed.), K.G. Saur, München, 2000, p. 570.

All essays by Holocaustic polemicists which have tackled revisionism so far have systematically misrepresented or omitted these three aspects, distorting its method with the fable of "anti-Semitism," concealing its most important works from the readers, and replacing its fundamental arguments with often fanciful or wrong conjectures by people who are not representative of revisionist historiography.

Just as it would be absurd for a revisionist to challenge the orthodox Holocaust narrative of Auschwitz by tackling the works of Léon Poliakov and Gerald Reitlinger, rather than those of Jean-Claude Pressac, Franciszek Piper and Robert Jan van Pelt, it is also absurd to refute current revisionist tenets by bringing up outdated works of second- or even third-rate original quality.

Turning back to the Morcans, they deign to inform us that not everyone agrees with their axiom about the equivalence of "denial" with "anti-Semitism," and they quote Noam Chomsky in this context. They went so far as to admit a partial exception, for example that an engineer who is not anti-Semitic may believe that it was not technically possible to kill millions in the gas chambers. However, they add, "in the long term," if he persisted in this belief, this would mean "that virtually the entire Jewish community worldwide, including Holocaust survivors past and present, are liars and that they collectively make up what deniers callously refer to as the 'Holocaust industry.'" Leaving aside the fact that this term was not coined by a "denier" but by a Jew, Dr. Norman Finkelstein, and that it refers to the Jewish exploitation of the Holocaust, the Morcans

here repeat under a different guise the fallacious argument of a "conspiracy theory." Elsewhere I have shown how the false propaganda, especially Polish and Jewish in origin, which circulated during the Second World War, "filtered and reinvigorated by the various Soviet, Polish and Polish-Soviet 'war-crimes-investigation commissions' and the 'findings' of examining magistrates, entered the proceedings of the various postwar Military Tribunals, whence it soon emerged newly clad in the garb of 'juridical truth.'" This propaganda, in fact, was mandated as "facts of common knowledge" requiring only that "judicial notice" be taken of it. Spreading out from these proceedings as "juridical truth," it then took on the new role of "historical truth." I also explained

> "that which the enemies of revisionism call 'conspiracy theory' is in reality simply this all-pervasive atmosphere: all the parties to the case had implicitly agreed, for differing reasons, to support the dogma of the 'gas chambers,' not as the result of a 'conspiracy,' but because the gas chambers were now judicial and media 'truth,' and not subject to argument. As to the witnesses, there is no need to presuppose that they were all deliberate liars; indeed the number of deliberate liars is numerically insignificant. The overwhelming majority of witnesses simply repeated and embellished what they had heard elsewhere, in a process which historian David Irving has called 'cross-pollination.' Nor is this merely a matter of pure hearsay, for witnesses may sincerely believe their own corrupted testimony, having interpreted events, the real meaning of which they could not know, in the light of subsequent 'knowledge,' in a sort of self-

> delusion aptly described by Italian anti-revisionist writer Valentina Pisanty."[15]

The authors tendentiously insist on alleged "anti-Semitism" being the only possible *raison d'être* of all revisionist activity, but there is no need to follow them further in their ravings in this regard. The purpose of this defamation or, if you will, demonization, is decidedly unscholarly: to discredit the revisionists, to attribute to them vile motives, as well as deceitful methods in order to further those motives. The authors do this in order to obscure the real revisionist arguments behind a thick smoke screen, and to create a "moral" justification for not addressing these arguments in any honest sense.

It is hard to say whether the authors really believe in this sort of lurid delirium. Given their impenetrable ignorance, this possibility seems more likely than deliberate bad faith, but I don't know which of the two is worse.

The claim of an article by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, which they make their own and according to which the revisionists "deny the Holocaust as an article of faith, and no amount of rational arumentation can dissuade them," can only be called ridiculous and can easily be discredited by anyone by simply browsing any of the many scientific revisionist works. As a matter of fact, this statement can safely be turned around by asserting that it is actually the opponents of

---

[15] *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt"*, *op. cit.* (note 10), pp. 68-77.

revisionism who assert that "the Holocaust as an article of faith and no amount of rational argumentation can dissuade them."

At the end of their Chapter 1, the authors display their lofty intention:

> "In the following chapters we debunk the most common myths Holocaust deniers perpetuate."

We just have to look at this purported "debunking."

2. The Holocaust Death Toll

In their Chapter 2 they deal with "Questioning the confirmed death toll." This is followed by

> "MYTH # 1: 'You could not kill 6,000,000 people in those facilities in Auschwitz and the other death camps! The six million figure would be almost impossible to achieve. It would have required one hell of a meat grinder, and a superhuman effort, to kill such an enormous number of people.' – Anonymous Holocaust denier # 1."

Later this statement is attributed to Mark Weber, who in an article "Is the Holocaust a Hoax?" is said to have written:

> "Though six million Jews supposedly died in the gas chambers, not one body has ever been autopsied and found to have died of gas poisoning."

I use the subjunctive because that article is anonymous and appears only a website not related to Mr. Weber, as far as I can see.[16] It does not even have the date, but from the context it appears that it dates back to the early 1990s.

The above-mentioned statement of "Myth #1" is patently wrong and does not appear in any scientific revisionist text. Moreover, I have already mentioned above that, according to Hilberg, the victims of the alleged extermination camps and the concentration camps amounted to a total of about 2,734,500, or approximately 53.6% of his total tally. James and Lance Morcan therefore create a false target which is all too easy to hit, but which has nothing to do with revisionism.

Immediately after this they create another mock target by citing a phrase of an undisputed luminary of revisionism, Pastor Steven L. Anderson – Steven who?[17]

With a singular mental leap, they then suddenly change the subject from criticizing fake revisionism to exposing "evidence" that the Holocaust is a real fact: the executions of the *Einsatzgruppen* in Lithuania. Here the "proof" is a photograph showing a small pit with fifty dead bodies and two standing soldiers armed with rifles. The caption says:

---

16 www.biblebelievers.org.au/holohoax.htm.

17 Anderson is a Baptist pastor; see his YouTube channel at www.youtube.com/user/sanderson1611; his "revisionist" masterpiece "The Holocaust Hoax Exposed" is here: youtu.be/-rhGMCYWqKI [now banned]

> "A member of the Einsatzgruppen shooting naked Jews."

By so doing, the authors give us a sample of their ignorance and their disconnected method. First of all, the picture is in fact attributed to Vinnitsa, which is located in Ukraine, and has nothing to do with Lithuania:[18]

> "Jews from Vinnitsa in the Ukraine disrobing at the extermination site before they were killed."

In addition, although photographs of similar massacres are relatively numerous, they demonstrate exclusively and precisely that there were massacres. They do not prove that the victims were hundreds of thousands, or that Jews were shot by the *Einsatzgruppen* because they were Jews.

This is followed by a brief discussion of the executions at Babi Yar.

In my upcoming study of the *Einsatzgruppen*, I will deal in detail with all the photographs of shootings and executions, which are all numerically more important, including those of Babi Yar, and I also include a very extensive discussion on the so-called "Action 1005," namely the alleged exhumation and cremation of many of the victims of the *Einsatzgruppen* and affiliated units.[19]

---

[18] Ghetto Fighters' House Archives, Catalog No. 8380, Registry No. 29631ג.

[19] An English translation is slated for publication in late 2017 by Castle Hill Publishers.

As I explained above, the executions by the *Einsatzgruppen* are not within the definition of the Holocaust, and are not challenged by revisionists as such. We merely contest that they were the result of implementing an extermination decision or order, and less importantly we also challenge the claimed number of victims.

Jumping from one subject to another, the Morcans write:

> "The six million figure also includes about 500,000 Jews who were starved to death in ghettos in Germany and Poland during and prior to WW2. (Remember, the Holocaust started in 1933, so for European Jews the war began six years before the official commencement of hostilities.)"

As I pointed out above, for Hilberg this figure was about 800,000. Some observations are due here.

First, the Jewish ghetto victims (of which only a small part "were starved to death") don't meet Shermer's and Grobman's definition of the Holocaust, as they were not the result of a deliberate policy of extermination. Second, the numbers of victims put forward by orthodox historians are purely conjectural estimates. On this issue, a general statistical study exists, according to which accurate data are available only for bigger ghettos such as Warsaw, Łódź (Litzmannstadt by the Germans) and Theresienstadt, but these alone contained over 750,000 Jews. From January 1941 to June 1942, there were approximately 69,000 deaths in the

Warsaw Ghetto.[20] For Łódź some 47,000 deaths are documented for the time between August 1938 and August 1944. The death toll for Theresienstadt amounts to some 33,000 for the time between November 1941 and April 1945.[21] The total figure is around 149,000 deaths. When considering that all the other ghettos, however numerous they might have been, were on average much smaller, and further that, in the orthodox perspective, they served as reservoirs feeding on the one hand the deportations to the "extermination camps" and on the other hand the executions by the *Einsatzgruppen*, the figure of 500,000 is not very credible. The real and fictitious victims of Romania cannot be included into these statistics, precisely because they are not attributable directly or indirectly to the Reich government.

Having the Holocaust commence in 1933 attests to a unique stupidity, as it leads the authors to confuse persecution with extermination. They should at least ponder the title of Gerald Reitlinger's work, which says for a reason: *The Final Solution: The Attempt to Exterminate the Jews of Europe 1939-1945*.

A similar stupidity is also reflected in the following statement:

> "Besides Jews, victims of the Holocaust included other races and groups deemed 'inferior' by the Na-

---

[20] Jüdisches Historisches Institut Warschau *et al.* (eds.), *Faschismus-Ghetto-Massenmord: Dokumentation über Ausrottung und Widerstand der Juden in Polen während des zweiten Weltkriegs*, Röderberger-Verlag, Frankfurt/Main 1962, pp. 138f.

[21] R. Hilberg, *The Destruction of the European Jews*, Vol. II, *op. cit.* (note 9), p. 455.

> zis. These included Roma Gypsies, Poles, homosexuals, Freemasons, Jehovah's Witnesses, Slovenes and disabled people. As mentioned already, persecution of these groups resulted in millions of additional deaths, contributing to the 11 million total historians arrived at."

Again, they confuse persecution with "the Holocaust," which, if I may remind the reader, is by definition a deliberate extermination plan carried out in gas chambers, and in that sense, it is challenged by revisionists. The figure of (11-6 =) 5 million deaths in the above types of persecution makes no sense either.

The conclusion that the Morcans draw from this fictional aspect of the Holocaust is staggering:

> "Have you noticed how the Holocaust deniers only ever quibble over the number of Jewish deaths? Now why is that? The answer is very simple: Because they are anti-Semitic!"

The real reason is, however, that no serious Holocaust historian claims that Germans intentionally killed five million non-Jews. The only group that, in addition to the Jews, was supposedly subjected to extermination measures on racial grounds are the Gypsies. In this connection the authors are also misinformed because, as far as I am concerned, I have also studied this topic as laid out in my article "Gypsy Holocaust? The Gypsies under the National Socialist Regime,"[22] where I

---

[22] C. Mattogno, "Gypsy Holocaust? The Gypsies under the National Socialist Regime," in: *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2014; www.inconvenienthistory.com/archive/2014/volume_6/number_1/gypsy_holocaust.php; see also Otward Müller, "Sinti and Roma –

have shown that the victims of this ethnic group were "in practical terms, 4% of the mythical figure of 500,000."

The authors then sprinkle in some statistics on the Jewish population in Europe and in individual European countries before and after World War II, asserting that "about 75% of all European Jews died in fact." In their view, this is one proof for the Holocaust, and "there is simply zero debate on this issue." Actually, I have to repeat it again, even a huge number of dead Jews would not prove anything with regard to the Holocaust, unless it is demonstrated that they were killed as part of an institutional extermination plan and in homicidal gas chambers. As to the statistics, they are very questionable, as is apparent from the fact that the minimum amount calculated from G. Reitlinger is only about 70% of that of the canonical 6 million.

The authors refer to the statistician Sergio Della Pergola, from whom they took a chart showing the Jewish population with and without the Holocaust.

It is worth mentioning that in a demographic study published in 2003, Della Pergola estimated the "Number of Holocaust Survivors" still alive during that year at 1,092,000, defined according to this criterion:[23]

Yarns, Legends, and Facts," *The Revisionist*, vol. 2, no. 3 (2004), pp. 254-259.

[23] S. Della Pergola, *Review of Relevant Demographic Information on World Jewry*. Jerusalem, 2013, pp. 13, 48.

> "all those Jewish persons who are alive today and who at least for a brief period of time were submitted in their locations to a regime of duress and/or limitation of their full civil rights in relation to their Jewish background – whether by a Nazi foreign occupying power or by a local authority associated with the Nazis' endeavor – or had to flee elsewhere in order to avoid falling under the above-mentioned situations."

It is not difficult to estimate how many "Shoah survivors" there must have been 58 years earlier, in 1945!

3. Organizing the Holocaust

They start their third chapter, "How was the genocide organized?", as follows:

> "MYTH # 2: 'Three million deceased Jews in concentration camps is still a huge number. If you consider that the relentless killing didn't start until sometime into World War II, it would need an extraordinary effort for a single country which was already struggling on a two-front war. And the camps did not have the necessary infrastructure to kill and remove the bodies of millions of people. Germany did not have the logistics to pull off such a crime.' – Anonymous Holocaust denier # 2."

This is another of those pseudo-arguments, probably invented by the authors, which obviously has no place in any serious revisionist text. The authors have not even noticed that it contradicts the purported "Myth # 1"; they must first come to an agreement with themseves: what do the revisionsts claim according to

them: that 6 million or 3 million Jews died in the camps?

They include everything in the category of camps: death camps, concentration camps (*Konzentrationslager*), labor camps (*Arbeitslager*), and transit camps (*Durchgangslager*), proving once again their mental confusion. With regard to these camps, they speak of an "incredible efficiency" of the extermination, which is – indeed – a real "Myth." The killing systems allegedly implemented, especially in the "Reinhardt camps," were both contradictory and extremely unlikely.[24] As for Auschwitz, the "machinery of mass murder," if we follow the "historical reconstruction" by Jean-Claude Pressac and Robert van Pelt, was the result of amateurish improvisations, preposterous errors and various changes of minds, as I have documented in a dedicated study.[25]

The Morcans then move on to the question of the German railway system during World War II, once more conflating deportations with killings. This they follow up with various ramblings on what Poliakov called the German "technical genius," which is worthless considering that it aims at refuting a false revisionist objection.

In their notably selective "documentation," the authors publish a map showing Poland during World

---

[24] See in this regard the already cited work *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt"* (note 10).

[25] C. Mattogno, *The Real Case for Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015.

War II, with inscriptions in –Ukrainian. The caption reads: "Map of concentration camps in Poland alone during WW2." The source is not indicated. It is quite obvious that the authors present this merely for its aesthetic qualities, while understanding little if anything about what it represents. It not only shows "concentration camps" (labeled as "*kontsentratsijni tabori*"), but also the "death camps" ("*tabori smierti*") and the "major Jewish ghettos" ("*golovni evrejs'ki ghetto*").

I ignore here the authors' insinuations about the cooperation of various companies, including American ones, with the Third Reich authorities. Like so many others arguing along that line, this merely serves to inflate the bleak documentary and argumentative vacuity of *Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories.*

All these futile efforts lead to this conclusion:

> "So, Anonymous Holocaust denier, rather than questioning whether Nazi Germany had the necessary infrastructure and logistics to kill and remove the bodies of millions of people, a more appropriate question would be: *Could a regime that controlled most of Europe's resources and wealth, and had the backing of many of the world's biggest corporations, kill a few million defenceless Jews?* The obvious answer is: Yes! Most certainly!"

All this suggests a hopeless case of schizophrenia in which the poor wretches hear "anonymous" voices in their heads asking them questions to which they provide hallucinatory responses.

4. The Gas Chambers

In their Chapter 4, "Verifying the gas chamber exterminations," the authors finally address a topic that revisionists actually find interesing. But already the start is disheartening, because the Morcans once more conjure up their monomaniacal "anonymous" voice:

> "MYTH # 3: 'Many Jews died in the camps as a result of harsh conditions, starvation, illness and disease as opposed to being gassed. That assertion doesn't make the end result any more tenable, but it does undermine the supposed history of the Holocaust.' Anonymous Holocaust denier #3."

After having proffered this silly argument, the authors then hasten to "refute" it:

> "The fact that some of three million who died in the concentration camps were killed by other means (besides gassing) does not remotely undermine Holocaust history. The gassings were simply one cause of the deaths, and nobody has ever suggested all those who died in the camps were gassed. Certainly, most were gassed, but not all."

So, in the "concentration camps," most of those "three million" Jews who died "were gassed" – which is precisely what James and Lance Morcan should demonstrate in order to affirm that "the Holocaust happened EXACTLY as per the history books." Instead, however, they assume *a priori* that this is a "fact"!

This is like saying that in the concentration camps three million Jews died because three million Jews died there. A really brilliant "demonstration"!

Right after that they affirm: "Nazi scientists conducted wide-scale medical experimentation on hundreds of thousands of victims inside the camps": *Hundreds of thousands of victims*!

As I have documented elsewhere, according to the data of orthodox Holocaust historiography, the order of magnitude of detainees subjected to medical experiments was about 5,000,[26] and many of them survived.

In this context they publish a photograph with the following caption:

> "Starved prisoners in the Ebensee concentration camp in Austria. The camp was reputedly used for 'scientific' experiments."

This is so true that in the official book that reports the U.S. trial against Nazi doctors,[27] the Ebensee camp is not even mentioned.

The Morcans offer other evidence of their distorted method, or their bad faith, by presenting two examples of "negationist" statements made by third- and fourth-rate popularizers of revisionism:

---

26 C. Mattogno, *Hilberg e i "centri di sterminio" nazionalsocialisti. Fonti e metodologia*. Internet AAARGH, 2008, pdf. (http://vho.org/aaargh/fran/livres8/CMhilberg.pdf), Chapter 8.5, pp. 145f.

27 *Trials of War Criminals before the Nuernberg Military Tribunals*. Volume I, "The Medical Case". Nuremberg, October 1946-April 1949.

> "One of a frightening number of examples of influential people making statements against the historicity of the extermination camps and gas chambers is Lutheran pastor Herman Otten,"

… who had participated in the Ninth IHR Conference in 1989. The second "denier," in the eyes of the authors apparently also an "influential" person, is Roman Catholic Bishop Richard Williamson:

> "Another example of deniers stating the gas chambers are a myth was reported by German media outlet DW News on April 16, 2010."

The article reports that the bishop was sentenced to a fine of 10,000 euros "for denying aspects of the Holocaust in an interview for Swedish television" while he was on German soil.

In their insightful review of the "deniers' claims," the authors cite another very influential person: "*Another denier*, claiming to be neutral, *wrote to us on social media...*"! (my italics).

Against these veritable mainstays of revisionist historiography, the authors counterpose their "truth":

> "On the contrary, there is an abundance of evidence for gas chambers. That is why all mainstream historians agree the chambers are 100% verified and that a large percentage of those who died in the camps died from the result of either carbon monoxide or Zyklon B gas poisoning."

The Morcans, with the sharp sword of Knowledge and Truth, finally cut the Gordian knot of the "gas

chambers": for them there is an "abundance of evidence," and they are even "100% verified"!

So far, "all mainstream historians agree" that no document exists proving the existence of homicidal "gas chambers." The daunting considerations expressed by French historian Jacques Baynac in 1996 remain fully valid, who stated that

> "for the scholarly historian, testimony isn't real history, it is an object of history. And one witness statement doesn't weigh much; many don't weigh more, if no solid documents supports them,"

As a result of which it is hardly an exaggeration that "the postulate of scholarly history" can be expressed as follows: "no paper(s), no verified fact."

Baynac stated that, if orthodox Holocaust historiography wants to address revisionism, it is facing a crossroads: either it abandons the primacy of the archive in favor of the witness, at which point it would have to be disqualified as history and reclassified as art, or

> "the primacy of the archive is maintained, and in this case it must be recognized that *the lack of evidence* results in the inability to establish directly the reality of the existence of the gas chambers." (my emphasis)

The title of Baynac's article expresses this concept even more explicitly:[28]

---

[28] J. Baynac, "Faute de documents probants sur les chambres à gaz, les historiens esquivent le débat," *Le Nouveau Quotidien*, Lausanne, September 3, 1996, p. 14.

> "Lacking supporting documents on gas chambers, the historians dodge the debate."

After thoroughly researching the archives of the world, maybe the Morcans found new documents about the "gas chambers"? Of course not. Lacking any sense for their ridiculousness, they explain in fact:

> "A good summary of the historically-proven facts about the gas chambers can be found on the Jewish Virtual Library site in an article headed 'Gassing Victims in the Holocaust.' Skeptics be advised [that] all of these facts have been confirmed in Nazi documentation no less, examples of which can be found later in this chapter."

The source of this supervening truth is thus an article of … the *Jewish Virtual Library*!

It does not make sense to refute this virtual article, since it merely summarizes some opinions of a certain orthodox Holocaust narrative. Hence, basically, the authors "prove" that "the Holocaust happened EXACTLY as per the history books" by using a simple summary of these books!

They do add their personal contribution as well, though, for instance by publishing a photograph with the caption "Empty Zyklon B gas canisters found at Auschwitz in 1945," as if this proved the phantasmagoric homicidal gassings. They are either unaware that huge quantities of Zyklon B were used at Auschwitz for the purpose of pest control, or they maliciously hide it from their readers. This fact is supported by numerous documents, while absolutely nothing exists

on the claimed use of Zyklon B for homicidal purposes.[29]

Immediately afterwards the authors deliver another spectacular demonstration of ignorance by publishing a photograph with the following caption:

> "Hole above one of Auschwitz's gas chambers used by the Nazis to throw granulated crystal Zyklon B."

This is one of the four openings that are currently in the roof of the morgue (*Leichenhalle*) of Crematorium I, which the Auschwitz Museum claims to have been a homicidal "gas chamber." It is now an acknowledged fact that these holes were created by the Poles in 1947, as I have documented in a study that the authors ignore, where, among other things, I have quoted the statement of one of the persons who performed the work:

> "I remember perfectly well that the openings for the introduction of Zyklon B, which were located on the flat roof of this crematorium, were also remade."[30]

The authorities of the Auschwitz Museum claim to have "restored" the "original state" of this Crematorium in 1947 (which in 1944 was converted into an "air raid shelter for the SS hospital, with a surgery room"), In reality, however, they rebuilt the chimney and two of the original three cremation furnaces in a very

---

[29] See C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz: Le forniture di coke, legname e Zyklon B*, Effepi, Genoa, 2015, pp. 87-108, as well as *The Real Case for Auschwitz*, *op. cit.* (note 25), pp. 491-505.

[30] C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005, p. 91.

clumsy way, and committed an outright fraud with the alleged "gas chamber" by opening holes in the ceiling for Zyklon-B-introduction shafts which had never existed, and by demolishing the partition wall between the old mortuary and the washroom in order to make the "gas chamber" appear more spacious. By so doing, they included in this "restored" "original" state a door with a fragile window pane![31] I will return to that issue later.

When they speak of "granulated *crystal* Zyklon B," the authors further demonstrate their crass ignorance on the subject; anyone with any knowledge of this subject knows that the "granulated crystal Zyklon B" consisted of gypsum soaked with liquid hydrogen cyanide (in earlier years the carrier material was diatomaceous earth).

Having neither any idea about the revisionist literature, nor of the Holocaust, of which they know only a pale reflection of what they have taken from third-hand sources, the Morcans have the audacity to write that

> "the Nazis themselves left sufficient documentation to verify the large-scale usage of the gas chambers in the camps. This despite their efforts to destroy documentation and other evidence late in the war when they realized all was lost, and despite their determination to conceal the extent of the Holocaust from the German public."

---

[31] *Ibid.*, pp. 90-96 and Documents 4, 5, 17, 18, 23, 28.

They add that "the examples are too many to list," therefore they limit these to a single case: "a 1943 letter written by Auschwitz head architect Karl Bischoff ordering 'three gas-tight doors' for Crema 3…"

This is a letter of March 31, 1943 (the authors give only the year!), in which the term "gas door" ("*Gastür*") is mentioned. It is one of Jean-Claude Pressac's notorious 39 "criminal traces." It is not worth repeating here what I wrote in my specific study.[32]

The Morcans later mention other "evidence" here and there, without any system or logic. The Korherr Report, they claim for instance, is "another strong piece of evidence," because "it states 2.5 million European Jews had been 'evacuated' for 'special treatment,'" terms allegedly representing "a coded Nazi term WW2 historians commonly agree refers to genocide within the camps, especially via gas chambers." This clearly shows that the authors have not the faintest idea of this document's meaning. Their wording is also wrong, because the Korherr Report does not say at all that 2,500,000 Jews were "evacuated" for "special treatment." This report of April 28, 1943,[33] contains a paragraph headlined "*Die Evakuierung der Juden*" (The evacuation of the Jews), which lists six entries with a total of 2,506,849 Jews. 1,449,692 of them had been subjected to "special treatment" ("*Sonderbehandlung*"); 87,193 were evacuated to the Theresienstadt ghetto,

---

[32] *The Real Case for Auschwitz, op. cit.* (note 25), Part One, "Criminal Traces" Concerning Homicidal Gas chambers, pp. 28-228; on the "gas door" see pp. 70f.

[33] NO-5194.

and 633,300 "to the Russian territories," including the former Baltic countries. The latter, if we follow the orthodox narrative, are said to have fallen victim to the *Einsatzgruppen*, hence were shot rather than killed using "gas chambers." I limit myself here to these brief remarks, since I have dealt in depth with the Korherr Report in another book.[34]

Yet another of their proofs is the "Höfle telegram," which in their words

> "is one of the few Nazi documents that mentions and describes Operation Reinhard, the codename given to the top-secret plan to mass-murder Polish Jews in Polish concentration camps [sic]."

It is true that this telegram, intercepted and deciphered by the British, contains the term "Deployment Reinhart" ("*Einsatz Reinhart*"), but it does not "describes" anything: it merely reports the numbers of Jews that have been admitted as of December 31, 1942, to locations abbreviated with L, B, T and S, acronyms generally identified as standing for the camps Lublin-Majdanek, Belzec, Treblinka and Sobibor. The authors even overlook that the total of 1,274,166 given in that document as having been "transited" through those places corresponds to the number in the Korherr Report referring to "special treatment," which is spelled out there as "transportation of the Jews from the eastern provinces to the Russian East," and precisely to the Jews "transited" through the

---

[34] J. Graf, T. Kues, C. Mattogno, *Sobibór: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality*, The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2010, pp. 311-330. I also dealt with the Höfle telegram there.

camps in the General Government (occupied Poland). As a matter of fact, the total figure mentioned above, 1,449,692, contains 145,301 more Jews who were "transited" through the Warthegau (i.e. the Chelmno camp), which at that time was considered by the German authorities as being on German territory.

The next "proof" is a statement by the camp commandant of Auschwitz, whose military rank (*SS-Obersturmbannführer*) is apparenty unknown to the authors:

> "SS-Officer Rudolf Höss, [...] testified after WW2 that it was possible to kill 2,000 people per hour via the Zyklon B gas he introduced to the camp. 'Technically [it] wasn't so hard – it would not have been hard to exterminate even greater numbers...'"

In fact, the gassing of 2,000 people lasted "half an hour." Again, no source is given for this. The quote stems from the transcript of an interview which Gustave M. Gilbert, the Prison Psychologist at the Nuremberg Trial, conducted with Höss on April 9, 1946.

Not only are the authors unfamiliar with the source of their quote, but also of its context. The day before Höss had signed a sworn affidavit (*Eidesstattliche Erklärung*), in which he declared under No. 2 that, in his view, "at least 2,500,000 victims" had been gassed and cremated in Auschwitz up to December 1, 1943.[35] Gilbert informs us that "Göring ... wanted to know how it was technically possible to murder 2½ million

[35] PS-3868.

Jews" and "in compliance with Göring's skepticism," Gilbert had asked Höss that question. Hence it revolved around "demonstrating" that 2,500,000 had been exterminated at Auschwitz toward the end of 1943. The authors think they know, though, that "the highest death toll of *Jewish* inmates was Auschwitz at 1.1 million. That's 1,100,000 individual *Jewish* lives in case you missed it" (Chapter 3). In fact, this figure includes Jews and non-Jews. The figure currently *en vogue* for the Jewish Auschwitz death toll is 960,000.[36] How could Höss "confess" a figure of killed prisoners which is more than twice the number considered real by current orthodox Holocaust historians, and which does not even include those allegedly killed in 1944 (at least another 500,000, if we follow the orthodoxy)?

Fact is, however, that the figure deduced by Piper has no basis in reality, as I will explain below, but is based on prejudice and random guesses.

The Morcans then throw in another astonishing statement: Himmler, in his speech of October 4, 1943 at Posen, "explicity described the mass extermination of Jews that was underway." As always, they don't give any source for this either. In the general context of the evacuation of the Jews, Himmler simply said:[37]

> "I now refer to the evacuation of the Jews, the extermination of the Jewish people."

---

[36] F. Piper, *Die Zahl der Opfer von Auschwitz*, Verlag des Staatliches Museum in Oświęcim, Auschwitz 1993, p. 202.

[37] PS-1919. IMT, vol. XXIX, p. 145.

I have explained elsewhere that there are no "code words" here but merely the figurative language typical of various National Socialist leaders; in particular, "extermination" is not the meaning of "evacuation of the Jews," but rather the other way around.[38] "Extermination" literally meant the "extirpation," the "uprooting" of the Jews from the European continent, a concept for which Alfred Rosenberg had coined the expression "*Ausmerzung des Judentums*" (extirpation of Jewry).[39]

The authors are too ignorant to know that the text they quoted is reproduced in the series *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression*,[40] as they have copied it from the *Nizkor Project* website.

With another sharp turn, the authors then place their faith in the "eyewitness" "Perry" (recte: Pery) Broad, whose statement they have taken from the "World Holocaust Remembrance Center, Yad Vashem," without giving any specific. This site doesn't have any reference to a source either. We read there regarding the relevant passage of Broad's statement:

> "SS man Perry [sic] Broad describes one instance of murder by gas that he witnessed." (with the same spelling error as the Morcans)

The source is a long declaration by Broad in German dated July 13, 1945, which disappeared almost imme-

---

38 *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhard," op. cit.* (note 10), pp. 499f.

39 *Ibid.*, p. 255.

40 United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1946, vol. IV, 1919-PS, p. 563.

diately after it was written, only to resurface almost twenty years later during the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial. It was published in 1966 by the Auschwitz Museum.[41] In the passage reproduced by Yad Vashem and copied by the Morcans, we read about "six holes in the ceiling (of the gas chamber)" ("*sechs Löchern an der Decke*" in the German text). Everybody – except for the authors – knows that there were supposed to have been four holes, not six, so why did Broad mention this wrong number?

As I have shown in yet another study,[42] In its entirety, Pery Broad's testimony is totally inconsistent. His main statement is nothing but a fiction, in which the perspective moves with ease from that of a outside person observing things from the outside to that of someone present inside the "gas chamber," as if Broad had the gift of omnipresence and could see at once what was happening inside as well as outside! In his account, Broad behaves like the director of a fiction drama which alternates between the perspective of the alleged victims to that of the alleged perpetrators.

Among other absurdities, he claims that the "six holes" had a "diameter of ten centimeters," which is smaller than the diameter of a Zyklon B can, and that the Auschwitz death toll was 2.5 to 3 million![43]

---

41 Pery Broad, "KZ-Auschwitz. Erinnerungen eines SS-Mannes der Politischen Abteilung in dem Konzentrationslager Auschwitz," in: *Hefte von Auschwitz*, Wydawnictwo Państwowego Muzeum w Oświęcimiu, Vol. 9, 1966, pp. 7-48.

42 *Auschwitz: Crematorium I*, *op. cit.* (note 30), pp. 53-58.

43 NI-11954.

In their meandering essay, the Morcans right away serve up another "proof": generic "testimonies confirming the existence of the gas chambers"!

In this regard they refer to the Allies:

> "For example, in December 1942, Britain's Foreign Minister Anthony Eden condemned the ongoing mass murder of Jews *after reading* the Joint Declaration by Members of the United Nations drafted by the American and British governments on behalf of the Allied Powers." (Emphasis added)

But the quote that follows does not even contain the term "gas chambers," the specific topic the authors are dealing with here.

They have no clue what they are talking about, because they attribute to Eden a text that instead stems from the "Declaration of the United Nations" of December 17, 1942. In another paper I illustrated its real propaganda meaning. Among other things, I pointed out that its preparation was rather laborious, due to lack of… evidence! On November 27, 1942, Denis Allen, an official from the ministry's Central Department, advised that the upcoming U.N. declaration should, "in the absence of clearer evidence, avoid too specific reference to the plan of extermination," and restrict itself to condemning the "German policy" with regard to the Jews. Another Foreign Office official, Frank Roberts, noted:[44]

---

[44] *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhard," op. cit.* (note 10), pp. 68-70.

> "A statement on the above lines would have to be somewhat vague, since we have no actual proof of these atrocities, although I think that their probability is sufficiently great to justify action on the above lines, if this is considered essential with a view to satisfying Parliamentary opinion here.
>
> The propagandists could then take statements on the above lines as their cue. Without such statement it would, I think, be dangerous to embark upon a propaganda campaign lacking a foundation of quotable and proved facts."

Even in 1943, U.S. diplomacy still had to admit that "there is insufficient evidence to justify the statement regarding execution in gas chambers."[45]

The Morcans report with great fanfare the affirmation by Oskar Gröning, an insignificant former SS man and self-styled "book-keeper of Auschwitz", who in July 2016, at an age of 94 years(!), was sentenced by a German court of law to four years imprisonment for complicity in the murder of 300,000 individuals! Why exactly 300,000?

The article "The case against the 'accountant of Auschwitz'" gives the answer:[46]

---

[45] United States, Department of State (ed.), *Foreign Relations of the United States 1943*, vol. I, pp. 416f., quoted in: Pierre Blet et al. (eds.), *Actes et Documents du Saint-Siège relatifs à la Seconde Guerre Mondiale: Le Saint Siège et les victimes de la guerre. Janvier – Décembre 1943*, Libreria Editrice Vaticana,Vol. 9, Vatican City 1975, p. 274, note 2.

[46] Iveta Ondruskova, "The case against the 'accountant of Auschwitz,'" *Deutsche Welle*, April 21, 2015; www.dw.com/en/a-18392020

> "The charges brought by the state prosecutor's office in Han[n]over, responsible for the prosecution of Nazi crimes in Lower Saxony, have been limited to the so-called 'Hungarian Operation,' for 'legal and evidence reasons.' The operation took place between May 16 and July 11, 1944. During that two-month period the SS deported about 425,000 Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz. Some 300,000 of these were led directly to the gas chambers and murdered."

In my study "The Deportation of Hungarian Jews from May to July 1944: A preliminary account,"[47] I have demonstrated on the basis of documents that, of the roughly 437,400 Hungarian Jews deported between May and July 1944, at least 39,000 were sent to other camps (Strasshof, Gänsendorf, Bergen-Belsen, Riga, Kauen, Lublin); of the roughly 398,000 deportees sent to Auschwitz (a maximum number), at least 107,200 were admitted to the camp: some 28,000 were properly registered, and some 79,200 were lodged in the Birkenau transit camp (*Durchgangslager*). In August 1944, some 49,200 of them were transferred to other camps, and the 30,000 inmates remaining in the transit camp were for the most part transferred to other camps in subsequent months. There is no documentary evidence at all for the claim that the rest was gassed. In addition, this claim of mass murder is radi-

---

[47] C. Mattogno, *La deportazione degli ebrei ungheresi del maggio-luglio 1944: Un bilancio provvisorio*, Effepi, Genoa, 2007; and earlier English version of that paper headlined "The Deportation of Hungarian Jews from May to July 1944: A preliminary account," of Jan. 12, 2001, can be found at www.codoh.com/library/document/357/.

cally refuted by American and British aerial photographs.[48]

That said, here is Gröning's extraordinary statement of 2005 which the BBC included in their documentary *Auschwitz: the Nazis and the "Final Solution"*:

> "I would like you to believe me. I saw the gas chambers. I saw the crematoria. I saw the open fires. I was on the ramp when the selections took place. I would like you to believe that these atrocities happened because I was there."

From the historical point of view, this reference to some spoken words more than *60* years after the alleged events is quite irrelevant both due to the extreme vagueness of the statements and due to the time which has elapsed since those claimed events. Take the example of the equally late "testimony" by Shlomo Venezia. Despite his claim that he was a member of the "*Sonderkommando*" of Auschwitz, his recollection is nothing more than a reconstruction in which what he read in the orthodox Holocaust literature overlaps heavily with his genuine memory. His memoirs are therefore merely a banal repetition of all the usual literary clichés about Auschwitz. They contain no new knowledge at all.[49] Under such circumstances one can easily imagine what probative value Gröning's sentences might have.

---

[48] C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005.

[49] See C. Mattogno, "'The Truth about the Gas Chambers?' Historical Considerations Relating to Shlomo Venezia's 'Unique Testimony'", in: *Inconvenient History*, Volume 2, Number 1, Spring 2010.

Of course it is good that this dangerous criminal has finally been brought to justice! But it is outrageous that an even more dangerous criminal, the SS-*Schütze* Karl Pelzer, currently 102 years old, is still at large. In the summer of 1944 he was ordered to clean the latrines of the Auschwitz headquarters. Therefore, he also shares responsibility for the gassing of 300,000 Hungarian Jews!

This section is followed by a photograph showing "The Auschwitz gas-chamber memorial," an image of the morgue of Crematorium I showing one end of the room with the small airlock (*Schleuse*) built in 1944 when this building was transformed into an "air-raid shelter for the SS hospital," and which the Auschwitz Museum authorities forgot to remove when they "restored" the alleged "gas chamber" to its claimed "original" state. The opposite wall is the one containing the door sporting a fragile windowpane, as mentioned above. Exposing this door to public view was a rather odd choice by the museum. Although it is true that the demolition of the partition wall which originally separated the morgue from the washroom increased the length of the "gas chamber" exhibit by 4.32 meters, the flimsy wooden door in that wall makes any claim that this room was ever used as a homicidal gas chamber look quite ludicrous, because the victims would have broken down with ease not only the windowpane, but also the door itself.

The above-mentioned photograph is used by the authors to introduce another pointless argument:

> "Now, the cornerstone of almost every Holocaust denier's argument is the gas chambers – or as they mischievously insist, *the lack* of gas chambers."

Trying to make sense of this sentence, I assume the Morcans claim here that the "deniers" assert that the gas chambers did not exist, but here is the "proof" of their existence: the photograph of a mortuary that no document links to homicidal gassings, as amended by the Germans in 1944, and badly remodelled by the Poles in 1947!

The Morcans then launch into a totally inconclusive tirade:

> "Very few Holocaust deniers are scientists [which ones?], and yet they insist on repeating scientific myths that have been debunked numerous times."

The opposite is true: it is precisely the authors who "insist on repeating scientific myths that have been debunked numerous times"!

These revisionist "myths" allegedly are:

> "– Hydrogen cyanide (in the form of Zyklon B) is either too explosive to use or else cannot be used to exterminate humans.
>
> – There was no Prussian Blue (a sure sign of Zyklon B usage) on the gas-chamber walls.
>
> – Gas chambers are too difficult to ventilate.
>
> – It's not possible to kill millions of people in gas chambers in the course of a few years."

The Morcans comment:

> "Given Holocaust deniers and all those with an irrational hatred of Jews cannot win any sane historical argument, and given the public (generally) have little scientific understanding, it's not surprising deniers resort to using 'scientific speak' to recruit followers to their erroneous belief systems."

Although the authors, in their typical shallowness, speak generically of "gas chambers," here they evidently mean those claimed for the Auschwitz-Birkenau and Majdanek camps, the only "gas chambers" of which something remains to be seen (they completely ignore the Stutthof delousing chamber, though).

Their "myths" are puerile simplifications, and their invective against the revisionists is false and pointless. To start with, in my already-cited study *The Real Case for Auschwitz*, I presented a document-based "debunking" of claims about homicidal "gas chambers" at Auschwitz, with a meticulous critique of all the "criminal traces" adduced by Pressac and van Pelt, *without even mentioning any of the above "myths."* Their formulation is therefore again heavily influenced by their gross ignorance.

It should be pointed out that the argument about the explosivity of hydrogen cyanide as proffered by some revisionists only applies if the "gas chamber" is located near strong heat sources (like crematoria); the absence of blue pigment (Prussian blue or ferric ferrocyanide) concerns especially Morgue 1, *i.e.* the alleged homicidal gas chamber of Crematorium II. The difficulty of ventilating the claimed "gas chambers" of Crematoria II and III is instead a determining factor, as I will explain below.

Here is how the Morcans proceed with their "demonstration." First of all, they reproduce a photograph from the Majdanek camp with this caption:

> "Reinforced-concrete gas chamber at Majdanek. Note the Prussian Blue on the walls from the Zyklon B."

This is a photo of Chamber III of Barrack 41 at the Majdanek camp, the so-called Building XIII^{A} (*Bauwerk XII^{A}*), which was a disinfestation barrack for the Fur and Clothing Works of Lublin. In a detailed study of this camp co-authored by Jürgen Graf and myself, I published the documented history of this facility. Every piece of evidence in this regard points at an innocuous disinfestation facility, and there is not the slightest indication of the use of Zyklon B for homicidal purposes.[50]

A much more intense and widespread blue pigmentation can be found on the inside and outside of the walls of the Zyklon B disinfestation chamber at the Stutthof camp.[51] For this building no documentary trace of its use for homicidal purposes exists either. As I have noted elsewhere, orthodox Holocaust historiography attributes 1,500 (Stutthof) and about 12,000 (Majdanek) victims to these two disinfestation gas

---

[50] J. Graf, C. Mattogno, *Concentration Camp Majdanek: A Histocical and Technical Study*, 3rd ed., The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2011, Chapter VI.2. "Design, Construction and Purpose of the Gas Chambers", pp. 126-136.

[51] J. Graf. C. Mattogno, *Concentration Camp Stutthof: Its History & Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy*, 3rd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2015, photos 9, 11, 14-18, pp. 120-126.

chambers (or at least it used to do that until 2005 in the case of Majdanek).

In the ruins of the "gas chambers" of the Birkenau crematoria, however, in particular in those of Crematorium II, no trace of this blue pigment can be found. Since according to van Pelt 500,000 people were allegedly gassed there,[52] it remains to be explained why an intense blue pigmentation was formed in Stutthof and Majdanek as a result of a very small number of gassings, while no such stains developed at Birkenau after a very large number of gassings.[53]

You can argue about this to your heart's content, and you can cite the most diverse explanations, but the fact remains that the revisionist objection regarding the absence of Prussian Blue makes perfect sense and does indeed require a good explanation, while the Morcans' ridiculous parody makes no sense at all.

They next add an incredible comment:

> "Leftover cans of Zyklon B were found all over Nazi-occupied Europe after WW2."

If we were to follow this rant, every can of Zyklon B, whether full or empty, which was found in any European location would be "proof" for a homicidal gassing! It is truly disheartening to have to respond to this type of "argument," but apparently it is needed,

---

[52] R. J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz: Evidence from the Irving Trial*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington/Indianapolis 2002, pp. 68, 458, 469.

[53] C. Mattogno, *Inside the Gas Chambers: The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography*, The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2014, pp. 34f.

because the Morcans are living proof that there are people who, with their irrational hatred of the revisionists and their blind acceptance of the Holocaust vulgate are willing to believe any kind of nonsense.

One may therefore refer, for example, to the "business report of the HELI company for the year 1942." Together with the company Tesch & Stabenow (Testa), the company Heerdt-Lingler (Heli) was the distributor of Zyklon B for the producer *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schädlingsbekämpfung* (Degesch). Between 1940 and 1942, the Heli distributed 252,300 kg of Zyklon B, 204,800 kg of it went to domestic customers in Germany, while 47,500 was shipped abroad, that is, to the Netherlands, to Belgium, Switzerland, Serbia/Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria. In 1942 the supply of 101,800 kg had been allocated as follows:

– private customers: 58,100 kg
– German government authorities: 14,300 kg
– German armed forces: 29,400 kg.[54]

According to the authors' aberrant logic, this would demonstrate that private German customers, who purchased 57% of the Zyklon B, carried out some kind of private Jewish extermination, perhaps by each of them building their own homicidal "gas chamber"!

The next issue is the explosiveness of hydrogen cyanide, which Fred Leuchter raised in his famous report.

The authors write about this as if it were an indisputable revisionist argument, while the opposite is true,

---

[54] NI-7958.

since a heated debate has been raging for many years about this, which involves some leading revisionist figures on opposite sides of the debate: Fred Leuchter and Robert Faurisson on the one hand, and Friedrich Paul Berg on the other.

The Morcans quote via second-hand sources the statements made in the "Nuremberg document NI-9912," which are the "Guidelines for the Use of Hydrogen Cyanide (Zyklon) for Pest Control (Disinfestation)".[55] There we can in fact read under the heading "Danger of explosion":

> 75 g. Prussic acid in 1 cbm. air. (Normal application is ca. 8 - 10 g. per cbm., so not explosive).

My point of view is that there is virtually no danger of explosion, except in a specific case which I will discuss below. Already in 1996, in a text that has not been translated into English,[56] I published my consideration which might be useful to translate here:

Leuchter has highlighted the dangers of the use of hydrogen cyanide in the crematoria of Auschwitz-Birkenau with this argument:[57]

---

[55] I have published the original in *Auschwitz: Le forniture di coke, legname e Zyklon B*, op. cit., (note 29), Document 23, pp. 178-181; an English translation can be found in Germar Rudolf (ed.), *Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016, pp. 117-124.

[56] C. Mattogno, *Olocausto: Dilettanti allo sbaraglio. Pierre Vidal-Naquet, Georges Wellers, Deborah Liptstadt, Till Bastian, Florent Bayard et alii contro il revisionismo storico*, Edizioni di Ar, Padua 1996, pp. 212-215.

[57] Fred A. Leuchter, *An Engineering Report on the Alleged Execution Gas Chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek Poland. Prepared for Ernst Zündel April 5, 1988,* Fred A. Leuchter Associates, Boston, Massachusetts, 9.002; see now Fred A. Leuchter, Robert Faurisson,

> "Not only is the gas [release] not instant, but a danger of explosion always exists. The overall gas mixture is generally below the lower explosion limit (LEL) of the gas air mixture of 0.32% (since the mixture normally should not exceed 3200 ppm [3.8 g/m³]), but the concentration of the gas at the generator (or as in the case of Zyklon B, at the inert carrier) is much greater and may well be 90% to 99% by volume. This is almost pure HCN, and this condition may exist at points of time in pockets in the chamber."

Jean-Claude Pressac objected to this:[58]

> "HCN's flammability limits in air are from 5.6 (minimum) to 40% (maximum) in volume (6%-41% according to Du Pont). This signifies that upon contact with a flame there is an explosion if the concentration of hydrocyanic acid in air comprises between 67.2 and 480 g/m³. Below 67.2 g/m³ there is no risk, nor is there any [at concentrations] greater than 480 g/m³, because there is not enough remaining oxygen for burning to begin. The SS used doses of 5 g/m³ in delousing and 12-10 g/m³ in killing, well under the 67.2 g/m³ threshold. Their gas chambers and crematorium were not about to explode."

But this is precisely what Leuchter said. It remains to be seen whether any pockets of explosive mixture would represent a real danger.

Germar Rudolf, *The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition*, 4th ed. Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015, p. 33.

58 J.-C. Pressac, "The Deficiencies and Inconsistencies of 'The Leuchter Report'," in: Shelly Shapiro (ed.), *Truth Prevails: Demolishing Holocaust Denial—The End of "The Leuchter Report,"* The Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York 1990, p. 45.

To this argument one may oppose at least four objections:

1) The most important German experts for disinfestations with hydrogen cyanide have always ruled out that there is any danger of explosion in practice during fumigations. For example, Gerhard Peters, one of the leading German authorities of the 1930s and 1940s in this field, wrote about this in a technical manual:[59]

> "Because one cannot necessarily conclude from the fact that a gas-air mixture can explode that its use will result in a *danger* of explosion in every case." (Emph. in original)

He explains that, for disinfestations, hydrogen cyanide is used at concentrations of 10-20 g/m³ and concludes:[60]

> "The lower explosion limit of hydrogen cyanide is already high enough to exclude any danger of explosion during fumigation work in practice."

2) Even if the use of the gas involved a risk of explosion, it was still being used. Some gases, such as T-gas, were usually used for the purpose of disinfestation in concentrations close to the lower explosive limit, others, such as carbon disulfide, in even higher concentrations (50-100 g/m³, while its lower explosion limit on air is 34 g/m³). In these cases, there was a real risk of explosion, but fumigation with these chemicals

---

[59] Gerhard Peters, *Die hochwirksamen Gase und Dämpfe in der Schädlingsbekämpfung*. Sammlung chemischer und chemisch-technischer Vorträge. Neue Folge. Heft 47a. Verlag von Ferdinand Enke, Stuttgart 1942, p. 103

[60] *Ibid.*, p. 115.

were performed nontheless. However, some very strict safety rules applied which were meant to avoid any risk of explosion. In the case of T-gas, for example, these standards were divided into 19 points.[61] No safety legislation of this type exists for hydrogen cyanide.

3) The design of a "simple disinfestation chamber" included the presence of an electric heater inside the room. The Zyklon-B disinfestation gas chambers inside the delousing facilities *BW*5a and 5b at Birkenau had each three coke stoves for heating, which are still visible in the delousing chamber of *BW*5a.

4) During a fumigation, these coke stoves could be operated without any explosion. Another expert on hydrogen cyanide, R. Queisner, wrote about this, based on practical experiments carried out at the pest control training center of the *Waffen* SS at Oranienburg:[62]

> "At cold outside temperatures, is it more conducive to let the stove inside the barracks burn during the fumigation, and to accept the losses of hydrogen cyanide caused by some of the gases escaping through the chimney? Or should the stoves burn out in order to seal them, thus forgoing a higher room tempera-

---

[61] Walter Dötzer, *Arbeitsanweisungen für Klinik und Laboratorium des Hygiene-Institutes der Waffen-SS, Berlin*. Heft 3: *Entkeimung, Entseuchung und Entwesung*, Urban und Schwarzenberg, Berlin/Vienna 1943, pp. 127-129, "Arbeitsvorschrift für die Durchgasung von Gebäuden, Unterkünften usw. mit T-Gas."

[62] R. Queisner, "Erfahrungen mit Blausäure bei Großraumentwesungen," in: *Zeitschrift für hygienische Zoologie und Schädlingsbekämpfung*, 1944, pp. 131f.

> ture *Raumtemperatur* during the fumigation? Our observations revealed that is is more conducive to let the stoves burn when there is no wind."

Note that these considerations apply to fumigations conducted to kill pests. If we assume, however, that similar concentrations of hydrogen cyanide (i.e. Zyklon B) were used for homicidal gassings as were used for disinfestations, then the situation should be very similar for both.[63]

Quite clear, however, is the case of the alleged homicidal "gas chamber" at Mauthausen. As I have explained elsewhere, "the technology described in the verdict of the Hagen trial would have been primitive, dangerous and inefficient. Emptying a can of Zyklon B onto a hot brick would immediately have released clouds of cyanide vapors, like water hitting a hot surface. These vapors would have spread throughout the basement of the infirmary where the alleged gas chamber was located, and removal of the vapors would have been impossible for lack of ventilation. Moreover, this procedure would have been dangerous as well on account of a possible explosion. The explosive limits of HCN in air lie between 5.4% (= 60 g/m^3) und 46.6% (= 520 g/m^3). If the brick had been hot enough, a conflagration in the metal box could not have been prevented."[64]

Returning to the Morcans, they then embarked on a misguided "refutation" of the alleged revisionist ar-

---

63 See also the discussion of this issue by Germar Rudolf, "Is Zyklon B Explosive?", youtu.be/lwo6Wtx2hrg

64 *Inside the Gas Chambers*, *op. cit.* (note 53), p. 143.

gument that it would have been impossible "to kill millions of people in gas chambers in the course of a few years." As formulated, this sentence does not mean anything. In fact, whoever says that these homicidal gassings were radically impossible – like for instance Dr. Faurisson – always refers to certain premises and certain procedures in relation to certain evidence. It is not that abstract statement, but refers to specific cases of gassings as described by self-styled eyewitnesses. The authors, however, interpret this objection in a purely theoretical and abstract sense. They claim that homicidal gassings at Auschwitz and other camps were in fact possible because… Napoleon is said to have killed "100,000 rebellious slaves" by means of "sulfur dioxide." I am not kidding, they really write that! Moreover, they add,

> "the idea that gas chambers cannot be used to exterminate people is directly contradicted by their usage in the US where for decades they were used to carry out the death penalty in many states. In fact, gas chambers were built to exterminate prisoners in America from the 1920s onward."

I don't think I need to point out the absurdity of this reasoning, which they adorn with a photograph showing "A gas chamber at New Mexico Penitentiary, Santa Fe."

There is another fact, already anticipated by the French engineer Pierre Marais,[65] which has the capacity of demolishing claims about homicidal gassings in

---

[65] See J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York 1989, p. 377.

Crematoria II and III of Birkenau. In its "gas chambers," the bodies of 1,500 dead victims, but also of 1,000 or less of them, would probably have blocked the air extraction openings of the ventilation system, which were located along the walls at the height of the floor. On opening the door, the pressure generated by the air-intake fan would then have caused the air-gas mixture in that room to be expelled into the other basement rooms, and from there through the elevator shaft into the furnace room, where the five furnaces and the room's ventilation system created an underpressure. Hence there would have been a serious risk of poisoning the staff, the inmates and the SS guards. Each gassing would have created the same problem, which could have been easily solved, for example, by installing a metal grid in front of the air-extraction openings. The fact, however, that the Central Construction Office did not even address this problem, let alone remedy it, proves that the homicidal gassings claimed for those rooms cannot have occurred.[66]

The authors then proceed to address the alleged "gas vans."[67] Their way of arguing is the same as before: since homicidal "gas vans" existed prior to those supposedly built by the Germans, this "proves" by some magic that the German "gas vans" really existed:

> "Mobile gas vans were invented in the Soviet Union. These Soviet gas vans, which the Nazis utilized later

---

66 See I Carolingi, "Pressac demolitore delle 'camere a gas' di Auschwitz," April 4, 2016; www.olodogma.com/wordpress/2016/04/04/1364

67 On this issue see Santiago Alvarez, Pierre Marais, *The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation*, The Barnes Review, Washington. D.C., 2011.

> in the Holocaust, were used from 1936 onwards and were disguised as bread vans."

Now this is a real "myth" without any historical foundation. They took that from the ridiculous ramblings of a British newspaper, *The Guardian*, which wants to attribute homicidal gassings to the "Nazis" currently *en vogue* – the government of North Korea. The biggest crime of this country is that it owns the atomic bomb, which makes it very insusceptible to the blackmail of "peaceful" democratic states, which in turn avenge such recalcitrance with mean slander.

And here is the conclusion of this demented reasoning:

> "Crucially, much of this material had undergone independent forensic examination [when was that?] that further verifies [!] the Holocaust."

The Morcans then introduce another powerful argument: the shoes of the alleged victims!

> "Perhaps the most poignant item of evidence confirming the horrific numbers of victims the gas gambers claimed is the victims' shoes."

The Soviets, so they claim, "recovered 300,000 pairs of shoes from the Auschwitz and Majdanek camps alone." For them, of course, the only possible conclusion to be drawn from this is that

> "either the Nazis collected shoes to indulge a bizarre shoe fetish, or these shoes belonged to the innocents they murdered…"

As always, the authors present a piece of visual "evidence," a photograph showing "A pile of shoes after the liberation of the Majdanek camp (1945)."

This conclusion reeks of both ignorance and bad faith.

In general, with the same logic one could argue that all civilian clothes which are in all the warehouses of all the world's prisons are the result of "a bizarre clothes fetish" indulged in by the prison administrations, or that they "belonged to the innocents they murdered"!

The problem here is that the Morcans do not know, or pretend not to know, that in every German concentration camp the detainees had to hand in their civilian clothes and shoes and in return received striped uniforms and wooden shoes (clogs). Therefore, in the specific case, the discovery of shoes in itself does not prove anything. But what about the numbers? The authors, as usual, do not give a source for the number of 300,000 pairs of shoes. They took the information again from the site *Jewish Virtual Library*,[68] but they don't give any source either. Since we are talking about Auschwitz and Majdanek together, it seems clear that the figure of 300,000 comes from a misreading of the the Nuremberg Document NO-1257, which is an "Inventory of the amount of used textile materials handed in by the Auschwitz and Lublin camps on order of the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office." It mentions 31,000 pairs of male shoes, 111,000 pairs of female shoes, and 22,000 pairs

[68] www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/shoespic.html.

of children's shoes distributed to the *Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle* (an organization supporting ethnic Germans living abroad), 3,000 male pairs and 3,000 female pairs to another entity, as well as 1,000 male pairs to yet another entity, and finally 100,000 pairs of male shoes to the concentration camps, hence a total of 271,000 pairs of shoes.

The number of shoes found at Auschwitz by the Soviets toward the end of the war is not huge (unlike the clothes): they encountered 5,525 pairs of women's shoes and 38,000 pairs of men's shoes in six barracks of the effects-storage section (*Effektenlager*) of the Birkenau camp (the so-called Kanada II).[69] When considering that some 400,000 deportees were registered at Auschwitz, in addition to those who were not registered but were transferred to other camps through the Birkenau transit camp – at least another 100,000 deportees[70] – then we already have more than half a million inmates who left at Auschwitz not only the civilian clothes and shoes they were wearing on arrival, but also all the items they had in their luggage. Thus the Soviet discovery of shoes and clothes would mean little even if assuming that Auschwitz was really an extermination camp.

At Majdanek, the Soviets found some 800,000 pairs of shoes, which they assumed had belonged to "the victims." As is known, the Polish-Soviet Investigative

---

[69] Jan Sehn, *Oświęcim-Brzezinka (Auschwitz-Birkenau) Concentration Camp*, Wydawnictwo Prawnicze, Warsaw 1961, p. 124.

[70] Andrzej Strzelecki, *Endphase des KL Auschwitz: Evakuierung, Liquidierung und Befreiung des Lagers*, Verlag Staatliches Museum in Oświęcim-Brzezinka, Auschwitz 1995, p. 352.

Commission considered them a "proxy" for the Majdanek death toll: 1,500,000! Only in 1992 did a historian from the Majdanek Museum, Czesław Rajca, reveal the truth: the Majdanek camp had a workshop of the Fur and Clothing Works Lublin, to which the shoes from all other camps were sent. That's the same company for which the above-mentioned fumigation facility had been built. What was discovered at Majdanek were therefore not the shoes of "victims."[71] The Majdanek death toll, moreover, was officially reduced to about 78,000 in 2005.[72]

In their holocaustic self-delusion, the Morcans then pompously summarize what they purport to have demonstrated:

> "Besides all this physical evidence regarding the Nazis' extermination measures, the universal postwar findings of historians, the testimonies from survivors and eyewitnesses, and the official documents and statements from the Nazis themselves, there have been numerous independent scientific reports on the actual gas chambers."

If we stick to Shermer and Grobman's definition of the Holocaust as specified above, there are in reality only testimonies, which are pretty worthless if they are not backed up by documents, as Baynac explained from the point of view of scholarly historiography.

---

71 See *The Real Case for Auschwitz, op. cit.* (note 25), Paragraph 17.4.2., "The Piles of Shoes," pp. 571f.

72 Tomasz Kranz, "Ewidencja zgonów i smiertelnosc wiezniów KL Lublin," *Zeszyty Majdanka*, Vol. XXIII (2005), pp. 7-53; in German: *Zur Erfassung der Häftlingssterblichkeit im Konzentrationslager Lublin*, Państwowe Muzeum na Majdanku, Lublin 2007, pp. 61f.

There is no "physical evidence," nor are there "universal postwar findings," but rather only dogmatic verdicts by military tribunals which were then recast into the historical narrative of the time.

The authors then mention Pressac, who undertook "a forensic examination of the Auschwitz gas chambers in 1979," and ten years later he "published a book in which he conceded that not only were Auschwitz's gas chambers functional, but they were used to exterminate more than 700,000 people." Apparently, they completely ignore Pressac's second book on Auschwitz, in the original French edition of which he computed 775,000 victims, among them 630,000 "gassed, unregistered Jews."[73] In the Italian and German editions of this book, he reduced the Auschwitz death toll further down to some 470,000 to 550,000.[74]

Regarding the value of Pressac's "findings" I refer the reader to my detailed critique.[75]

The Morcans then throw in another "proof":

> "A thorough 1994 scientific study by the Polish Government revealed that 'in spite of the passage of a considerable period of time (over 45 years) in the walls of the facilities which once were in contact with hydrogen cyanide the vestigial amounts of the combinations of this constituent of Zyklon B had been

---

[73] J.-C. Pressac, *Les crématoires d'Auschwitz: La machinerie du meurtre de masse*, CNRS Editions, Paris 1993, p. 148.

[74] J.-C. Pressac, *Le macchine dello sterminio: Auschwitz 1941-1945*. Feltrinelli, Milan 1994, p. 173; *Die Krematorien von Auschwitz: Die Technik des Massenmordes*, Piper Verlag, Munich/Zürich 1994, p. 202.

[75] *The Real Case for Auschwitz, op. cit.* (note 25), pp. 25-366.

> preserved. This is also true of the ruins of the former gas chambers'."

This out-of-context quote thrown in without any explanation, like all the others presented by the authors, is meaningless and incomprehensible to those who do not know the background of the story. So let me summarize this story briefly. In February 1988, during his visit to the Auschwitz camp, Fred Leuchter collected 32 masonry samples from the ruins of the "gas chambers" of the Auschwitz and Birkenau crematoria, plus one control sample visibly exhibiting Prussian Blue pigment from the walls of the Zyklon-B disinfestation gas chamber of the delousing facility *BW*5a, the walls of which exhibit an intense blue pigmentation not only inside, but also on the outside to this very day. The samples were analyzed to determine their content of all cyanide compounds (total cyanide). The result was a value of 1,050 mg/kg for the delousing chamber, and a maximum value of 7.9 mg/kg for the alleged "gas chambers," in that case a sample taken from Crematorium I located at the Auschwitz Main Camp. This is Leuchter's Sample No. 29. This sample, however, was taken by Leuchter from a wall of what is currently presented as the "gas chamber," but it originally belonged to the washroom. That wall was included in the "gas chamber," and is therefore only now accessible to tourists, because in 1947 the Poles tore down the dividing wall between this washroom and the room mortuary, as I explained earlier. *In practice, the highest value of cyanides is therefore located in a room that was never used as a "gas chamber"*! Samples taken from walls that did actually belong to the former mor-

tuary ("gas chamber," Samples nos. 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31) yielded much lower values of only 1.3 and 1.9 mg/kg! As for the "gas chambers" of Birkenau, the highest value – 6.7 mg/kg –was found in Crematorium III.[76]

This is undoubtedly the most important aspect of the *Leuchter Report*, which immediately gave many headaches to exterminationist historians. Orthodox objections and answers to the *Leuchter Report* have been masterfully analyzed by Germar Rudolf in a highly technical study.[77] In 1991, during a visit to Auschwitz, he also collected 30 wall samples from rooms wthin the delousing wings of the Birkenau disinfestation facilities *BW*5a and *BW* 5b, from Morgue 1 (the alleged homicidal gas chamber) of Crematorium II, and from the inmate lodging Barrack #3 of Construction Section Ia. The maximum values were:[78]

for *BW*5a	11,000.0 mg/kg
for *BW*5b	13,500.0 mg/kg
for Crematorium II	7.2 mg/kg

In practice, this was a full confirmation of the results obtained by Leuchter.

The Auschwitz Museum, concerned about the international attention which the *Leuchter Report* attracted,

---

[76] In the current, 2015 edition of Leuchter's report (note 57), see the chart on p. 59, as well as the map of Crematorium I on p. 61 showing where the samples were taken.

[77] G. Rudolf, *The Rudolf Report: Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz*, 2nd ed., The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2011.

[78] *Ibid.*, pp. 240-242.

commissioned Jan Markiewicz and his colleagues Wojciech Gubała and Jerzy Łabędź of the Jan Sehn Forensic Institute in Krakow to compile a kind of counter expert report. A preliminary study of that team was finalized on 24 September 1990. The authorities at the Auschwitz Museum did not take control samples from the fumigation chamber of *BW*5a or *BW*5b, but rather from the fumigation chamber located in Block 3 at the Main Camp.[79] Here the maximum cyanide value was 0.588 mg/kg, while in Crematorium II it was 0.024 mg/kg).[80]

Not satisfied with these results, the Auschwitz Museum commissioned another, more-detailed study, which was published in 1994. This is the one from which the Morcans quoted a short excerpt. Without going into technical details, for which I refer the reader to Germar Rudolf's comprehensive analysis,[81] I note here merely that this time the maximum cyanide value was 0.64 mg/kg in Crematorium II and 0.9 mg/kg in Block 3.[82]

---

[79] On this facility see J.-C. Pressac, *Auschwitz*, op. cit. (note 65), pp. 25-27.

[80] An English translation of the Polish text (six pages and three photos in the original) was published by the Institute for Historical Review as "An Official Polish Report on the Auschwitz 'Gas Chambers': Krakow Forensic Institute Confirms Leuchter's Findings," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Summer 1991), pp. 207-216.

[81] *The Rudolf Report*, *op. cit.*, pp. 33, 256-259; "Polish Pseudo-Scientists," in: G. Rudolf, C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz Lies*, *op. cit.* (note 7), pp. 45-67.

[82] Jan Markiewicz, Wojciech Gubała, Jerzy Łabędź, "A study of the cyanide compounds content in the walls of the gas chambers in the former Auschwitz and Birkenau concentration camps," in: *Z Zagadnień Nauk Sądowych*, Vol. XXX, 1994, pp. 22-24.

To eliminate the huge gap found by Leuchter and Rudolf between the minute cyanide values of samples taken from the alleged holicidal gas chambers on the one hand and the gargantuan quantities found in samples taken from former Zyklon-B delousing rooms on the other, the Auschwitz Museum resorted to an insidious sleight of hand: they claimed that the massive amounts of Prussian Blue found in delousing walls were artifacts not stemming from gassings, so they chose an analytic method which cannot detect those compounds:

> "J. Bailer writes in the collective work 'Amoklauf gegen die Wirklichkeit' that the formation of Prussian blue in bricks is simply improbable; however, he takes into consideration the possibility that the walls of the delousing room were coated with this dye as a paint. It should be added that this blue coloration does not appear on the walls of all the delousing rooms.
>
> We decide therefore to determine the cyanide ions using a method that does not induce the breakdown of the composed ferrum cyanide complex (this is the blue under discussion) and which fact we had tested before on an appropriate standard sample."[83]

With this pretext they effectively excluded from their analysis any long-term-stable iron-cyanide compound, including the blue pigment known as Prussian Blue. To understand the ingenuity of this ruse, one must know that the kinds of cyanides their method can detect (such as sodium cyanide and potassium cyanide)

---

[83] *Ibid.*, p. 20.

are soluble in water – in fact, they slowly decompose when moist, to release gaseous hydrogen cyanide – whereas iron-cyanide compounds like Prussian Blue and several related compounds are insoluble and extremely stable.

It is evidently an anti-scientific approach to seek what is soluble and unstable, while ignoring what is insoluble and stable, because those soluble, unstable compounds decompose, dissolve and get washed out by rain and the claimed rinsings of the walls. Both dissolution and decomposition must have drastically reduced the detectable amount of these compounds over the decades both in the crematoria's basement rooms and in the delousing chambers.

The excuse for exluding iron cyanides from the analysis, the possibility that the walls of the delousing chambers were coated with some paint based on Prussian Blue, is arrant nonsense. This results, among other things, from the fact that, in the rooms where the pigmentation is very intense (Auschwitz *BW* 5a, Lublin, Stutthof) it is not uniform but appears in more or less extensive patches; furthermore, it is also present in patchy patterns on the outside of the bare brick walls.

If this "blue paint" axiom is the official position of orthodox Holocaust historiography, it is all too easy to see that they then cannot claim at once, as the Morcans do, that the presence of "Prussian Blue on the walls" of Chamber III of the disinfestation facility at Majdanek stems from the use of Zyklon B in those rooms, which is then presented as "proof" that this

was a homicidal gas chamber! It is either paint and of no relevance, or it has to be included in the analysis.

Whatever you might think of the matter, it is certain that the expert reports commissioned by the Auschwitz Museum have not explained the data found by Leuchter and confirmed by Rudolf. But it is also true that the current condition of the fumigation chambers of Buildings *BW*5a and 5b is not even similar to that of the crematoria. The fumigation chambers are virtually intact – at least when it comes to their wall structure – whereas only ruins remain of the Birkenau crematoria.

In my opinion, the chemical investigations should have been performed in a different way, as I explained in a short article in January 2011.[84]

In the early 1990s, after having read the *Leuchter Report*, I thought that, if the Morgues #1 of Crematoria II and III at Birkenau really had been homicidal gas chambers, and if Morgues #2 were undressing rooms for the victims, the interior walls of Morgues #1 ought to contain cyanide concentrations greatly exceeding those that may be present in the Morgues #2. In 1992, during a visit to Birkenau, I therefore took various samples of masonry and concrete inside Morgues #1 and #2 of Crematorium II (whose ruins are the best preserved of all the Birkenau crematoria). I then handed the samples to the late engineer Dr. Franco Deana, who had them analyzed for total cya-

---

[84] "Auschwitz: la perizia necessaria," April 24, 2013; www.olodogma.com/wordpress/2013/04/24/0223.

nide content by the chemical laboratory Ecolab at Genoa. The analytical results (dated 15 January 1993) were as follows:

– Morgue #1, ceiling:	<1 mg/kg
– Morgue #1, inside, western wall:	<1 mg/kg
– Morgue #2, inside, northern wall:	1.15 mg/kg
– Morgue #2, inside, western wall:	1.32 mg/kg

Since the detection limit for the method used is 1 mg/kg, results showing less than that (<1 mg/kg) basically amount to no detectable cyanide at all. But even if we ignore that, the order of magnitude of total cyanide content turned out pretty much the same for all samples (with a slight predominance in favor of Morgue #2). According to Robert Jan van Pelt, as I mentioned above, 500,000 people are said to have been gassed in Morgue #1 during some 400 to 500 gassings (assuming the claimed number of victims per batch of around 1,000 to 1,500). The interior walls of this alleged gas chamber should therefore contain a total cyanide content vastly exceeding that in the alleged undressing room, where they could have resulted only from sporadic fumigation for pest control.

I list these results here mainly to indicate what I believe is the solution to the chemical conundrum of Auschwitz. Solving this conundrum requires a new chemical expert report to be compiled which, among other things,[85] focuses on comparing the cyanide con-

[85] Taking core samples from both fumigation-chamber walls and alleged homicidal gas-chamber walls is another unsolved challenge, as such a core sample would allow to plot the cyanide content as a

tents of the walls of Morgue #1 with that of Morgue #2.

Since both rooms are part of the same structure, *i.e.* both are in ruins, comparing their analytical results is much more tenable than comparing results from rooms in ruins with those of rooms which are basically intact. The results should therefore be highly reliable and trustworthy for all parties involved, revisionist and orthodox historians alike.

After this digression, let's turn back to examining *Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories*.

The Morcans next refer to a very brief article by a certain Tim O'Neill headlined "Is there physical scientific proof that Jews were gassed to death in Nazi concentration camps?" (goo.gl/GC1Vji), from which they quote the following passage:

> "Firstly, we have *archaeological evidence*. [...] Careful examination of the ruins of the *Crematoria I* and II gas chambers at Auschwitz and comparison with *photographs* and descriptions from witnesses confirms the existence of the holes in the roofs of the chambers by which the Zyklon B gas pellets were introduced. Holocaust deniers claim these holes don't exist and that these structures were not gas chambers, but *examination of the ruins* shows that the holes in question were in place before the attempted demoliton of the chambers and were not the result of that action." (my emphasis)

---

function of the sampling depth, which would address the "paint" theory.

Apparently, this Holocaust expert does not even know that the main structure of Crematorium I remained intact (except for the demolition of the chimney, later rebuilt by the Poles), so it makes no sense to speak of "the ruins of the Crematori[um] I." In this regard, moreover, no documents exist, and neither are there any photographs of the building's condition prior to the Polish manipulation of 1947 which show openings in the ceiling of the morgue, so that this claim is simply wrong. It is even ridiculous, because O'Neill wants to pass off as original openings the crude openings made by the Poles after the war. Equally false is the assertion that Zyklon-B-introduction openings are present in the concrete roof of Morgue #1 of Crematorium II. In this regard I wrote a long and detailed study, accompanied by numerous photographs, in which I have shown that these openings claimed to be introduction holes are simply the product of Holocaust fantasy.[86]

From Auschwitz O'Neill quickly turns to the Treblinka camp. The Morcans follow him faithfully in his flights of fancy:

> "Between 2010 and 2012 a British archaeological team uncovered extensive evidence that the Treblinka camp was indeed a mass murder centre. Ground penetrating radar detected three huge mass graves on the site, one of which is 26 m long, 17m wide and at least 4 m deep. Using aerial photos from the 1940s, GPS technology and modern remote sensing equip-

---

[86] "The Elusive Holes of Death," in: G. Rudolf, C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz Lies*, *op. cit.* (note 7), pp. 279-394.

> ment, the archaeologists were also able to detect the brick remains of the gas chambers, which the Nazis had dismantled when they abandoned the site. Bone fragments and ash deposits on the site also clearly indicate the disposal of thousands of corpses at Treblinka, as attested by all witnesses."

This only implicitly(!) refers to research done by the British archeologist Caroline Sturdy Colls, which has been thoroughly analyzed by Thomas Kues.[87] His critique also contains an ample "debunking" of the alleged gas chambers at Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka.

After that, O'Neill briefly refers to chemical arguments regarding Auschwitz, like the Morcans also referring to the Polish expert report of 1994 which I just discussed, but in an even more superficial way.

In their pathetic display, the Morcans then invoke the Irving-Lipstadt trial as alleged "confirmation of the existence and usage of the gas chambers in the genocide of Jews," as if Judge Charles Gray's *legal* verdict of April 11, 2000, had any *historiographic* value, and as if it had a value any higher than that of all the verdicts of the various Military Tribunals staged by the Allies after the war.

Regarding Auschwitz, one of the focal points of the trial, Judge Gray relied on Robert Jan van Pelt's expert report (known as *The Pelt Report*), but from a historiographic point of view, this report is totally incon-

---

[87] *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt," op. cit.* (note 10), Para. 8.2.5. "C. Sturdy Colls's Archaeological Research at Treblinka," pp. 939-952.

sistent, just like the book which evolved out of it, *The Case for Auschwitz*, as I demonstrated in abundance in another study.[88]

No less tenuous is their reference to a court case of 1981 during which the "survivor Mel Mermelstein" sued the revisionist Institute for Historical Review. During that trial,

> "the court took 'judicial notice of the fact that Jews were gassed to death at Auschwitz Concentration Camp in Poland during the summer of 1944.' The court concluded that 'It is simply a fact.'"

What does that prove? Only that the court assumed *a priori* as a "fact" what was considered a legal dogma already right after the war based on two articles of the London Charter, which was the legal underpinning of the Nuremberg Tribunal:[89]

Article 19:

> "The Tribunal shall not be bound by technical rules of evidence. It shall adopt and apply to the greatest possible extent expeditious and non-technical procedure, and shall admit any evidence which it deems to have probative value."

Article 21:

> "The Tribunal shall not require proof of facts of common knowledge but shall take judicial notice thereof. It shall also take judicial notice of official

---

88 *The Real Case for Auschwitz, op. cit.* (note 25); van Pelt's statements are analyzed in Parts 4 and 5 of this book, pp. 433-664.

89 IMT, vol. I, p. 15.

> governmental documents and reports of the United Nations, including the acts and documents of the committees set up in the various Allied countries for the investigation of war crimes, and the records and findings of military or other Tribunals of any of the United Nations."

From a historical point of view, these procedures were irrelevant, because they presupposed by decree that which the courts should first establish.

As for Mel Mermelstein, his "eyewitness account" on the alleged gassing of the Hungarian Jews in 1944 is so important that van Pelt, in his *The Case for Auschwitz*, did not mentioned it even in passing. Not even van Pelt, who otherwise accepts any source uncritically as long as it supports his cause, dared to give credence to Mermelstein's absurd claims. His "proof" of the reality of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz was in fact a mere "Declaration of Melvin Mermelstein" in 21 points, of which only two related to this "fact":[90]

> "10. I observed the crematoriums with their *four* tall chimneys *spewing smoke and flame*.
>
> 11. On *May 22, 1944*, I observed the buildings used as gas chambers and saw a column of women and children being driven into the *tunnel* that led into the gas chambers, which I later determined to be gas chamber *number 5*." (my emphasis)

---

[90] Mel Mermelstein, *By Bread Alone: The Story of A-4685*, Auschwitz Study Foundation, Huntington Beach, Cal., 1981, p. 277.

Apart from the fact that the crematoria at Birkenau had altogether six chimneys (Crematoria II and III had one each, Crematoria IV and V two each), it was technically impossible for their chimneys to emit flames.[91] On top of that, an SS man took many photographs of the alleged extermination of the Hungarian Jews a few days later, which were later published as *The Auschwitz Album*, of which Pressac published a "critical" edition.[92] As is known, several of these photographs show the so-called "ramp" in Birkenau. On some of them one can distinctly recognize the Crematoria II and III with their chimneys not emitting anything. Finally, the alleged "gas chamber number 5" was probably Crematorium V, but it had no "tunnel," as all its rooms were located completely on ground level.

It is also worth noting that Mermelstein sued the Institute for Historical Review again a few years later, but that time he lost, as the Institute for Historical Review managed to demonstrate that Mermelstein has a track record of lying publicly.[93]

The Morcans next turn to a statement made by Deborah Lipstadt:

> "The roof [of Morgue #1 of Crematorium II] was dynamited at war's end, and today lies broken in

---

91 *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz*, *op. cit.* (note ???), Section 10.11, "On Claims of Flaming Chimneys," pp. 375-379.

92 *L'Album d'Auschwitz*, Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1983.

93 Michael C. Piper, *Best Witness: The Mel Mermelstein Affair and the Triumph of Historical Revisionism*, Center for Historical Review, Washington, D.C., 1994.

> pieces, but three of the four original holes were positively identified in a recent paper."

Their source is "Denying the Holocaust (BBC History article)."

The "recent paper," which is identified neither by Lipstadt nor by the authors, is an article by Daniel Keren, Jamie McCarthy and Harry W. Mazal,[94] whose delusive and mendacious nature I have highlighted elsewhere.[95]

To this the Morcans add another nonsensical "proof!": an aerial photograph of Birkenau of September 13, 1944, which they comment by writing: "Note the *gas chambers* II & III and IV & V near top." This photograph has indeed the mendacious label "gas chambers" for the crematoria, from which can be gleaned the scale of ignorance or bad faith of whoever added that label.

With a strange twist, the authors suddenly wake up and start talking about the alleged rebuilding of the "gas chambers":

> "It is indisputable that some gas chambers, including those at Auschwitz, were in such a state of disrepair they had to be rebuilt if they were to be preserved for posterity. Majdanek, in Poland, is one of the only death camps remaining in its WW2 state. Its gas

---

94 "The Ruins of the Gas Chambers: A Forensic Investigation of Crematoriums at Auschwitz I and Auschwitz-Birkenau," in: *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, vol. 9, no. 1, Spring 2004, pp. 68-103.

95 "The Elusive Holes of Death," *op. cit.* (note 86), Chapter 3.2.2, "The Interpretation by the Holocaust History Project," pp. 348-350.

> chambers are wholly intact. Others, including Treblinka and Sobibór, were completely destroyed, and still more were partially destroyed."

It is a fatuous lie, though, that the "gas chamber" of Crematorium I at the Auschwitz Main Camp was in "a state of disrepair" so that the Auschwitz Museum was forced to "rebuild" it in order to "preserve for posterity." Fact is, however, that the Poles discovered after the war that the alleged "gas chamber" was divided into four small rooms, and only for reasons of propaganda did they demolish the three partition walls (but, as I explained above, also the fourth wall separating the old morgue from the washroom) in order to present a phony "gas chamber" to the spectators of this macabre Holocaust fiction.

If the situation were indeed as it is described by the authors, it would be absurd to claim that any material evidence exists for the existence of homicidal gas chambers. For Majdanek, they insist that the blue pigmentation of Chamber III is "proof" for its murderous use (they seem to be utterly unaware that the alleged gassings used carbon monoxide – CO).

In their painful ignorance, they do not even know that there used to be a pole-support roof over the concrete building which contains the two original fumigation chambers. This roof of 60 m × 18 m was constructed "to allow the disinfested material to be spread out and stored."[96] The gable of this roof lies exactly along the

---

[96] J. Graf, C. Mattogno, *Concentration Camp Majdanek*, *op. cit.* (note 50), pp. 130f.

center line of the fumigation chambers, which separated the unclean side (where objects yet to be fumigated were kept) from the clean side (for the fumigated objects). A photograph taken after the arrival of the Soviets shows this fumigation facility with the roof still mostly in place. All the woodwork is still in place, but the roofing is missing on one half. On the side wall of Chamber III we see a hot air device manufactured by the company Theodor Klein. It was used to heat and circulate the HCN-air mixture in the fumigation chamber.[97]

According to Hilberg, more than half of the alleged gas-chamber victims (about 2,584,500) were murdered in the camps of "Operation Reinhardt" (about 1,384,500). The table below summarizes the current state of "knowledge" of orthodox Holocaust historiography in this regard:

Camp	No. of Gas Chambers	Death Toll (Hilberg)	Documents	Material Evidence
Belzec	3, later 6	434,508	none	none
Sobibor	3	150,000	none	none
Treblinka	3, later 6 or 10	800,000	none	none
Total	12-19	≈ 1,384,500		

At Auschwitz, Hilberg gives one million casualties, of which, according to van Pelt, about 200,000 were murdered in the elusive "Bunker" at Birkenau.[98] This

[97] This photo was reproduced for instance in Józef Marszalek, *Majdanek: The Concentration Camp in Lublin*, Interpress, Warsaw 1986, photo section between pp. 144 & 145. It can be seen online for instance at goo.gl/S1sOjh.

[98] R. J. van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz*, *op. cit.* (note 52), p. 455.

case is illustrative of what I said above about the trivial value of the numbers in the definition of the Holocaust. The issue here is not whether 200,000, 100,000 or 50,000 Jews were killed in the "Bunker," but whether these gassing installations actually existed. The fact remains that there is no documentary proof, no material proof, not even a single "criminal trace" in support of their historical reality.[99]

The foundation walls of what is today labelled as the remains of "Bunker 2" which tourists can admire at Birkenau merely show that there was indeed a building, as results also from various maps, but not that this house was a gassing facility. Similarly, the ruins of the crematoria only show that the crematoria existed, not that they were equipped with "gas chambers."

In practice, orthodox Holocaust historiography is unable to furnish any evidence for nearly 1,600,000 claimed "gassing" victims.

For the claimed gassing victims of the Birkenau crematoria, no documentary or material evidence exists either. Orthodox historians can only point to "criminal traces" which do not really have any bearing on the "gas chambers." As I have noted elsewhere, almost all of these "criminal traces" appear in documents at a time when the crematoria were being designed and constructed.[100] In other words: there aren't any "criminal traces" during the much more important time

---

[99] See C. Mattogno, *Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda versus History*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2016.

[100] *The Real Case for Auschwitz, op. cit.* (note 25), p. 42.

span when those "gas chambers" are said to have unfolded their mass-murderous activities, which is said to have lasted from March 1943 to November 1944!

As for the evidence, the situation is not much better for Kulmhof (Chełmno) and Majdanek either. In practice, there is no evidence for the existence of "gas chambers" in any of the alleged extermination camps.

Everything is based on testimonies which, as Baynac put it, are worth nothing without supporting documentary and material evidence!

Returning to the Morcans, they accuse the revisionists of intentionally exploiting any existing disparity between original and reconstructed "gas chambers":

> "Holocaust deniers and anti-Semites of course love to play on this confusion, pointing out any anomalies that may exist in research concerning the gas chambers."

It's actually the other way around. The only real case of a "reconstruction," or rather of a claimed "restoration to the original state" of a "gas chamber," concerns Crematorium I at the Auschwitz Main Camp, so we ought to focus on that. However, as Robert Faurisson brought to light, citing among others the French anti-revisionist Eric Conan, it was – and to some degree still is – the Auschwitz Museum which is intentionally causing this "confusion" by passing off

this clumsy and fraudulent "reconstruction" as the original state.[101]

As proof for their claim, the authors cite a source that cannot even be called revisionist, namely an article by Masanori Nishioka which appeared in 1995 in the Japanese magazine *Marco Polo*!

The authors argue that

> "the fact that most of the chambers are not in their original state all goes back once again to the Nazis partly or completely dismantling concentration camps, and removing the remains of the deceased, to hide as much evidence as possible that millions had been exterminated."

However, in this frenzied campaign of "destroying the evidence,"

> "Majdanek, in Poland, is one of the only death camps remaining in its WW2 state. Its gas chambers are wholly intact."

The Morcans explain this fact by resorting to the claim that there wasn't enough time for the Germans to hide their crimes: "the one camp the Nazis could not reach in time was Majdanek." This explanation is totally inconsistent, because if the facilities with the two original fumigation chambers had really contained

---

[101] R. Faurisson, "Les falsifications d'Auschwitz d'après un dossier de L' "Express"," Jan 19, 1995 (goo.gl/i7Et8T); Eric Conan, "La mémoire du mal," *L'Express*, Jan. 19, 1995 (goo.gl/zFhW79); the current improved exhibit is still fraudulent; see Eric Hunt, "How the Auschwitz Museum Dupes Millions of Visitors," in: C. Mattogno, *Curated Lies: The Auschwitz Museum's Misrepresentations, Distortions and Deceptions*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016, pp. 17-34.

homicidal gas chambers, the "Nazis" could have "dynamited" it within 5 minutes.

Next the authors turn to "Sonderaktion 1005," that is, to "Aktion 1005," a topic to which I have devoted the second part of my study on the *Einsatzgruppen*. This is followed by two photographs showing an open-air cremation scene of dead bodies in the courtyard of Crematorium V at Birkenau. The authors present these photos with the specious caption "Corpses of gas victims waiting to be burned at Auschwitz"; nothing indicates, though, that these are indeed "gas victims." I reproduced, analyzed and explained these two photographs in their historical context (and many more) in my study titled *Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations*.[102]

I have analyzed the photo captioned by the Morcans with "A Sonderkommando 1005 unit pose next to a bone-crushing machine in the Janowska camp" in my study about the *Einsatzgruppen*. It is worth noting here that the claim that this was a "bone-crushing machine" is rather daring, because this was actually merely a "ball mill" produced by the company Grusonwerk of Magdeburg, Germany,[103] which the Soviets promoted to the rank of a "bone-crushing machine" for propaganda reasons.[104] That such a ball mill, which was used at the Janowska camp for road construction work, could also be used as a "bone-crushing ma-

---

[102] *Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations*, *op. cit.*, (note 48), Section 7.1. "Photos of Corpse Cremation," pp. 34-39, 93-96.

[103] See Klaus Schwensen, "The Bone Mill of Lemberg," in: *Inconvenient History*, Vol. V, 2013, pp. 297-332.

[104] USSR-61.

chine," is a different matter altogether and would have yet to be established.

The next image reproduced by the authors once more highlights their profound holocaustic competence. They claim that it shows "one of the destroyed gas chambers at Auschwitz," whereas it is actually Morgue #2 (the alleged undressing room) of Crematorium II at Birkenau.

In their confused muddle, they then return to another photograph of 1944, of which the caption as follows:

> "Naked women at Auschwitz being marched to the gas chambers."

Actually, this photo shows a scene of an outdoor bathroom, because at that time the main disinfestation facility (the so-called *Zentralsauna*) was overcrowded.[105]

5. Bad Intentions

The authors' Chapter 5, headlined with "The 'history is written by the winners' argument," begins with the usual phony objection by the usual "Anonymous Holocaust denier":

> "MYTH # 4: 'We now know media and governments lie and that all wars are made by propaganda. They lied a lot about Hitler, even silly things like saying he was a paedophile, he had only one testicle, he

---

[105] *Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations*, *op. cit.*, (note 48), Section 7.2. "Photos of Women 'Sent into the Gas Chambers,'" pp. 39-42, 98-100.

> had flatulence, etc. If they lied or exaggerated about such things, how can we be certain the rest of the things they told us about World War Two are absolutely true? I am pretty sure Hitler had racist ideas and saw Jewry as his main enemy. However, his main objective was NOT to wipe out the Jews from the face of the Earth. If they had departed from Germany it would have been reasonable for him.' – Anonymous Holocaust denier # 4."

The way they express it, this is not a revisionist argument, so in my rebuttal of the Morcans' statements I discuss only what has any real relevance for revisionism. Right at the beginning they make a very aggressive statement:

> "The bottom line is Hitler's intentions toward the Jews are not in question. If you read *Mein Kampf* and listen to Hitler's speeches, exterminating the Jews was a major part of his agenda."

Nowadays not even the most vulgar representatives of the current holocaust intentionalist school seriously claim anything like this.

A photo of the cover of the "First edition of Adolf Hitler's book 'Mein Kampf' (July, 1925)" is evidently more than sufficient for the authors to "prove" Hitler's alleged eliminatory intentions. Then they again conflate the claimed extermination with deportation and resettlement, asserting that "his expressed desire to eliminate these people, and to expel them not only from Germany but from the ever-expanding Third Reich, is all on-the-record and official." It is true that the National Socialist policy of emigration-expulsion-

deportation is well documented, but what has this to do with extermination?

Next they implicate Harry Elmer Barnes, who is promoted to "one of the godfathers of the denial movement." About the true founder of revisionism, Paul Rassinier, they have nothing to say, of course. The only time he is mentioned is quoting a sentence from Eichmann:[106]

> "'These mass murders are solely the result of the Führer policy.' Adolf Eichmann's final speech to the court after being sentenced to death (as quoted on page 152 of Holocaust denier Paul Rassinier's book *The Real Eichmann Trial*)."

Of course they did not bother to read this book to find out what it contains, just as they didn't bother to read any revisionist book.

According to Deborah Lipstadt, Barnes allegedly said that there is no proof of any Hitler order to exterminate the Jews. The Morcans counter this statement with an utterly unassailable "proof": the Krakow writings of Rudolf Höss! This is the famous passage in which Höss writes about his meeting with Himmler in Berlin "in the summer of 1941," who on that occasion is said to have communicated Hitler's alleged extermination order.

The authors have apparently no idea of the problems Höss's story has caused among orthodox Holocaust historians. In fact, it contains such an anachronism

---

106 P. Rassinier, *The Real Eichmann Trial or the Incorrigibles Victors*, Historical Review Press, Ladbroke-Southam 1979, p. 152.

that in the end orthodox historians were forced to postpone that claimed meeting by a year. This unique temporal shift was officially sanctioned by Karin Orth.[107] But Höss's timeline, however fictitious it may be, has its internal consistency. It served as the prosecution's framework during the 1947 Warsaw show trial against Höss, and for decades represented the official historiographical position of the Auschwitz Museum. Put very concisely and reduced to the essential points, this timeline looks as follows:

– Summer 1941: Hitler's extermination order
– September 1941: First homicidal gassing at Auschwitz using Zyklon B
– After September 1941: homicidal gassings in the Auschwitz Crematorium I
– January 1942: activation of "Bunker 1" with "gas chambers"
– June 1942: activation of "Bunker 2" with "gas chambers"
– March-June 1943: four Birkenau crematoria containing "gas chambers" put into operation.

Here we must note that the dates, except for the startup of the Birkenau crematoria, are all incorrect. What really matters here, though, is the sequence of events or, if you will, the string of events resulting from the first cause: Hitler's alleged extermination order.

---

[107] Karin Orth, "Rudolf Höß und die 'Endlösung der Judenfrage.' Drei Argumente gegen deren Datierung auf den Sommer 1941," in: *Werkstatt Geschichte*, 18 November 1999, pp. 45-57.

It is evident that this timeline can not be altered with impunity; if the triggering event is moved up by a year, all subsequent events lose their cause. This applies in particular to the "Bunkers" at Birkenau, which end up having gassed Jews *en masse* without any prior order from either Hitler or Himmler.

In his first book about Auschwitz, Dutch cultural historian van Pelt pointed out:[108]

> "It is important to recognize that there was no direct causal connection between the conversation Himmler and Höss had in June 1941, Eichmann's visit that August, and the beginning of the mass annihilation of Jews in Auschwitz in spring of 1942."

This forced the orthodox Auschwitz historians to make the most spectacular conjectural somersaults in order to explain who had been gassed in the "Bunker" and why. Van Pelt has shown to be one of the most imaginative authors when it comes to rewriting the early history of the Auschwitz camp *without* an extermination order. His claims are totally inconsistent, though, as I have documented in another study.[109]

Not knowing what straw to cling to next, the Morcans next pathetically resort to dusting off an obsolete argument from the intentionalist arsenal, which they enrich by systematically misrepresenting statements made by Hitler. This is followed by a number of quotations, often from second- or third-hand sources,

---

[108] Debórah Dwork, Robert J. van Pelt, *Auschwitz 1270 to the Present*, W.W. Norton & Company, New York/London 1996, pp. 287f.

[109] *Inside the Gas Chambers*, *op. cit.* (note 53), Chapter 7, "Van Pelt's Auschwitz," pp. 88-115; esp. pp. 92-107.

which are meant to demonstrate Himmler's eliminatory intentions, but which would make any orthodox historian of the functionalist school laugh. One of these, however, deserves a quick examination, if only because it is rather unusual:

> ""Today I had a very long talk about the Jews with Himmler. I said that the world would no longer tolerate the extermination of the Jews; it was high time that he put a stop to it. Himmler said that it was beyond his power; he was not the Führer and Adolf Hitler had expressly ordered it. I asked him whether he was aware that history would one day point to him as one of the greatest murderers on record, because of the way in which he had exterminated the Jews. He should think of his reputation, not sully it with that reproach. Himmler replied that he had done nothing wrong and only carried out Adolf Hitler's orders. ... I told Himmler that he still had a chance to stand well with history by showing humanity to the Jews and other victims of the concentration camp – if he really disagreed with Hitler's orders to exterminate them. He could simply forget certain of the Führer's orders and not carry them out. 'Perhaps you're right, Herr Kersten,' Himmler responded, but he also added that the Führer would never forgive him and would immediately have him hanged.' – Felix Kersten (Heinrich Himmler's personal manual therapist), The Kersten Memoires."

The entire passage was taken from the NIZKOR website (nizkor.org/features/qar/qar26.html), which at least provides a somewhat more complete source: "Kersten, *The Kersten Memoirs*, 1956, p. 162-3."

One of the best experts on Himmler, Peter Longerich, expressed a very clear opinion about these "Memoirs":[110]

> "In short, therefore, Kersten's book cannot in the strict sense be regarded as a reliable source."

This could already be more than enough to close the discussion, but there's more. On April 19, 1945, Norbert Masur, a representative of the World Jewish Congress, left Stockholm for Berlin to meet with Himmler. On his return to the Swedish capital on April 21, he submitted a report about this interview to the Swedish authorities, who passed it on to the Foreign Office in London. I quote the parts which are most relevant for the present discussion:[111]

> "Himmler gave a remarkable account of his Jewish policy. Up to 1939, he had wanted all Jews to emigrate from Germany. Pending their departure, they had had to be segregated from the rest of the German people in concentration camps, and though atrocities had occurred, these were individual cases which had been punished. After 1939 the problem had become much wider in scope, because of the vast increase in number of Jews under German control following the occupation of Poland. Polish Jewry had been the centre of the resistance movement, in stamping out [of] which it had been necessary sometimes to shoot Jews as a reprisal for acts of violence. It had also been vital to intern them in concentration

---

110 Peter Longerich, *Heinrich Himmler*, Oxford University Press, 2012. p. X.

111 The National Archives, London, FO 188-526.

> camps. Owing to supply and other difficulties, typhus epidemics had broken out and had exacted a great toll of Jews. On the other hand, thousands of S.S. men had succombed to the epidemics. In order to prevent the danger of contagion, cremation had been necessary, and this was the reason why crematoria had been built at certain of the camps in Poland.
>
> Himmler said his present Jewish policy was to release all Jews to the Allies."

After the war, Masur published a memoir in which he distorted the above-mentioned report as follows:[112]

> ""Then the war brought us in contact with the proletarianised Jewish masses of the Eastern countries, thereby creating new problems. We could not suffer such an enemy in our rear. The Jewish masses were infected with terrible epidemics; in particular, spotted typhus raged. I myself have lost thousands of my best SS men through these epidemics. Moreover, the Jews helped the partisans.
>
> To Masur's question, 'How could the Jews help the partisans when the Germans had concentrated them all in large ghettoes?' Himmler replied: 'They conveyed intelligence to the partisans. Moreover, they shot at our troops in the ghetto. In order to put a stop to epidemics, we were forced to burn the bodies of incalculable numbers of people who had been destroyed by disease. We were therefore forced to build crematoria, and on this account they are knotting a noose for us'."

---

[112] G. Reitlinger, *The Final Solution*, *op. cit.*, p. 479.

The Kersten guide quoted by the Morcans contains a similar distortion. In a letter of March 24, 1945, which Kersten addressed to Hillel Storch, who was part of the Swedish branch of the World Jewish Congress, he wrote:[111]

> "Regarding the treatment of the Jews in the camps, I believe that I can hold out the prospect of an alleviation of the regimen. In my presence, the Reichsführer has given instructions in this regard, and in a special order which I have seen he has forbidden atrocities and has prohibited the killing of Jews. He moreover decreed that the state of health be constantly monitored. As you will understand, I cannot guarantee to which degree these measures will be effective. Herr Himmler has summoned all camp commanders to receive new instructions on March 24 about the humane treatment of the Jews. From now on, each camp commander is to be made responsible for the death of each Jewish inmate, and is obligated to submit an exact report about the causes of death."

At the time he lobbied for political prisoners in Germany, and in this context he served as an intermediary between Himmler and the World Jewish Congress.

An official at the British Foreign Office wrote that Kersten's "motive would be to whitewash himself and to cover up something in the past."[113] This would explain the nonsense he wrote in his memoirs, since he was compromised due to his close relationship to Himmler.

---

113 The National Archives, London, FO 188-526, report attributed merely to "H.M. Minister."

Seen from the orthodox perspective, Himmler's special order of March 1945 must be considered in the light of his alleged order of November 1944 which is said to have put an end to the alleged extermination of the Jews. If, as Kersten alluded in his memoirs, "Hitler's orders to exterminate" the Jews were still in force in March 1945, the order of November 1944 cannot have been issued.

From its context, however, it can be deduced that this special order had nothing to do with any extermination activities, but merely tried, with the strongest terms, to prevent abuses in concentration camps, like any unjustified killings of Jews.

On March 21, 1945, Himmler wrote a letter to Kersten in which he informed him that he had sent two trains with 2,700 Jews – men, women and children – to Switzerland, explaining:

> "This was basically the continuation of the path which my co-workers and I have consequently persued for many years, until the war and the unreasonableness setting in with it in the world made its implementation impossible. You know well that, together with American Jewish Associations, I established an emigration organization during the years 1936, 37, 38, 39 and 40, which operated very beneficially."

Himmler also declared that he had received news that in the "prisoner camp Bergen-Belsen" a "typhus epidemic of major proportions" had broken out, and that he had sent to this camp "the SS hygienist, Professor

Dr. Mrugowski, and his team" in order to fight this epidemic.[111]

The alleged Hitler order to exterminate the Jews was therefore completely beyond Himmler's mental horizon.

6. Taboo Dynamics

The authors' Chapter 6 is headlined "The legalities of Holocaust denial" and begins with the inevitable "Myth" by that intractable anonymous denier:

> "MYTH # 5: 'The reason the real story about the Holocaust cannot ever be proven, or disproven, is because it is taboo. If you publicly want to discuss the numbers, depending on what country you are in, you may be arrested. Why? If the Holocaust is so well documented, then why not just prove it to shut up the deniers? Why forbid deniers from presenting their version of history?' Anonymous Holocaust denier # 5."

At least we have something here that makes sense. In fact, the authors are now in trouble and churn out some fallacious and inconclusive arguments. Here is the first:

> "It's not remotely a taboo to invenstigate the Holocaust. Even in Europe, where there are strict laws in place outlawing denial of crimes aganist humanity – and thereby outlawing Holocaust denial – you can study historical records of the Holocaust and inspect

> Nazi documentation relating to it to your heart's content. You will even be encouraged to do this."

These statements are really stupefying. The Morcans forget to point out that this is valid only for those who profess the orthodox Holocaust faith. It would be like saying that in Stalin's Russia the strictly Stalinist communists were completely free to investigate the Katyn massacre, to access the archives and study pertinent documents, and they were even encouraged to do this, *as long as they concluded that the Katyn massacre was a German crime*!

The reality is that, for a notorious revisionist, all official channels to "investigate the Holocaust" are and remain rigorously closed.

When mentioning the anti-revisionist laws in force in several European countries, they do not shy away from a foolish lie, claiming that they were enacted "to combat the alarming rise of white supremacists and neo-Nazis," which is not only false, but also ridiculous. This claimed "alarming rise of white supremacists and neo-Nazis" is the least concern of those governments. To the contrary, and as is known to all, these governments actually succumbed to the pressure exerted by Israel and by Jewish pressure groups of various countries. In June 2016, after many years of trying, Italy at long last introduced a rather feeble anti-revisionist law – precisely at the decades-long urging of the local Jewish community. This law is designed to tighten an earlier law punishing incitement to racial hatred (the so-called Mancino law). The new law imposes up to six years' imprisonment, if such an incitement is based on denying the Holocaust.

Turning back to the book, we find another stupefying comment:

> "Although these anti-denial laws have been criticized by some freedom-of-speech proponents, they serve as a permanent and useful reminder that the Holocaust was the worst crime in living memory, and that there are very real concerns that history could repeat itself."

In response to this nonsense it suffices to recall the titles of two important articles by Jacques Baynac. The second, which I mentioned earlier, says:

> "Lacking supporting documents on gas chambers, the historians dodge the debate."

The first headline, which appeared in the same newspaper on the previous day, is even more eloquent:[114]

> "How the historians delegate to the judiciary the task of silencing the revisionists."

And this is exactly what those anti-revisionist laws are meant to do: "silencing the revisionists."

After a quick review on the issue of freedom of expression, the authors say that the anti-revisionist laws are not that severe after all, because there are others more or less similar: for instance, the Ukrainian law on the Holodomor and other laws "against Armenian Genocide denial, Bosnian Genocide denial, Rwandan Genocide denial and Serbian Genocide denial." These laws were enacted only because the laws against revisionism created an alibi for similar laws. In itself, the

---

[114] *Le Nouveau Quotidien*, Lausanne, Sept. 2, 1996, p. 16.

Morcans' reasoning of justifying the one set of laws with other similar laws is absurd, like that of a thief justifying himself by saying that there are also other thieves!

I ignore their speculations on "incest and Holocaust"(!) and the specter of anti-Semitism in Europe, raised by the authors on a number of pages in their fallacious attempt to justify anti-revisionist laws. They hyperinflate the importance of sporadic real anti-Semitism, but they don't even ask whether these sentiments may actually be the result of such laws, which certain sections of the European populace perceive as special laws in favor of the Jews, a kind of philo-Semitism which is the complementary equivalent of anti-Semitism. However, their final conclusion is that

> "deniers, of course, have targeted these laws, claiming the regulations are all part of a Jewish mega-conspiracy to inflate the number of the Holocaust victims,"

which merely reflects the strange anti-revisionist obsession with "conspiracies." As an example, the authors find nothing better than to quote a passage from a speech by fomer Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad of September, 18, 2009. Here is their comment:

> "Ahmadinejad and other deniers conveniently overlook the fact that the laws were introduced long after the Holocaust and that for around forty to fifty years anyone was openly allowed to deny the historicity of the Holocaust anywhere, and many did!"

But the problem is this: Why did some European countries feel the need to introduce anti-revisionist laws after "around forty to fifty years"? Precisely because in the meantime revisionism had developed and had assumed such an alarming scientific character that, in the words of Baynac, in the absence of supporting documents on the gas chambers, the orthodox historians dodged the debate and delegated the task of silencing the revisionists to the courts!

This section is followed by inane philosophical, political and sociological ramblings which are not even worth commenting on.

7. Jewish World Control

Chapter 7, "The 'Joooz control the world' conspiracy theory" is introduced with

> "MYTH #6: 'Why is it so hard to believe that history can be altered or even completely fictionalized by those who control the world's money supply and own massive propaganda machines like Hollywood? I mean, you cannot deny that Jews have a huge influence in the banking/financial world and in the media, can you?' – Anonymous Holocaust denier #6."

The subject has no relevance for revisionism, and the authors' excessive philo-Semitic sycophancy is of no interest to this discussion.

To stay on the subject, it is incomprehensible why Hitler wanted to exterminate this noble assembly of geniuses and benefactors of humanity, which engen-

dered luminous figures such as Moses, Marx, Freud and Einstein. This evokes a passage from a famous 1943 speech by Goebbels as quoted by Léon Poliakov:[115]

> "What will be the solution to the Jewish question? Will a Jewish state be created one day on some territory? We will find out later. But it is curious to note that the countries whose public opinion spoke out on behalf of the Jews always refuse to accept them. They say that these are the pioneers of civilization, geniuses of philosophy and artistic creation, but when one wants to make them accept these geniuses, they close their borders: 'No, no! We do not want them!' This is, I think, a unique example in world history that one refuse to accept geniuses."

With their pathetic sample of vulgar philo-Semitism, the Morcans diligently list the "numerous genocides of Jewish people through the centuries before the Holocaust," starting with the Roman destruction of Jerusalem in 70 BC up to the pogroms in Belorussia during the Bolshevik revolution. Again, they fail to explain why these people of benefactors, these sciences geniuses, pioneers of civilization and of the arts, have been increasingly persecuted over the course of their history.

Without going into a topic which is completely foreign to revisionism, it is necessary to recall here the

---

[115] L. Poliakov, *Bréviaire de la haine: Le IIIe Reich et les juifs*, Calmann-Levy, Paris 1979, p. 302.

words that the Jewish writer Bernard Lazare, who wrote in his history of anti-Semitism:[116]

> "It seemed to me that such a universal opinion as anti-Semitism, which has flourished in all places and at all times, before and after the Christian era, Alexandria, Rome and Antioch, Arabia and Persia, in Europe of the middle ages and in modern Europe, in short, in all parts of the world where there have been and where there are Jews, it seemed to me that such an opinion could not be the result of a fantasy and of a perpetual obsession, but that it had to have, at its awakening and in its persistence, deep and serious reasons."

And a little bit further down:[117]

> "Wherever the Jews, after having ceased to be a nation ready to defend its freedom and independence, established themselves, anti-Semitism developed, or rather anti-Judaism, because anti-Semitism is a poorly chosen word, […]
>
> Had this hostility, even this repugnance, expressed itself against the Jews only at one time and in one country, it would be easy to unravel the limited causes of such anger; but this race was instead exposed to the hatred of all the people among whom it established itself. As the enemies of the Jews belonged to the most diverse races, lived in areas very far apart from each other, were governed by different laws and opposite principles, had neither the same morals nor

---

116 B. Lazare, *L'antisémitisme: Son histoire et ses causes*, Léon Chailley, Éditeur, Paris 1894, p. VI.

117 *Ibid.*, p. 2.

> the same customs, were animated by dissimilar minds not allowing them to judge all things in the same way, the general causes of anti-Semitism must therefore have always resided in Israel itself and not in those who fought it."

The authors and all other philo-Semitic enthusiasts should deeply meditate over these words.

8. Variation of Death Toll Numbers

Chapter 8, "Variation in death toll statistics," starts with the epigraph:

> "MYTH #7: 'I have seen various figures thrown around regarding the number of Jews who died in Europe. It's hard to know which statistic to believe! There is almost no unbiased data about this subject! The way Jews play with the statistics, increasing the number of fatalities every year or so, is evidence of the Holocaust being more of a Holohoax!' – Anonymous Holocaust denier #7."

The authors argue that "there are always slight variances in death tolls of any war," which is self-evident, and that this also applies to the Holocaust, given that "these slight variances are not supporting evidence for the facile arguments of Holocaust deniers."

This false argument presents a double distortion.

On the one hand, it links "Holocaust denial" to purely numerical considerations and statistics, which makes no sense, because the definition of the Holocaust as established earlier is qualitative in nature, not quantita-

tive: it concerns the alleged extermination in gas chambers as a result of an extermination order, regardless of the number of alleged victims. This statistical issue is a subordinate topic which I will discuss below.

On the other hand, their argument focuses merely on changes to the fateful number of the six million; their claim of mere "slight variances" makes sense only for that total. Within individual countries and individual "death camps," changes have often been huge, but by some mathematical miracle, the total death toll has always remained more or less the same!

As is known, the countries with the most conspicuous changes are Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union. In 1946, the statistician Jacob Leszczynski attributed to these countries respectively 200,000, 2,800,000 and 1,500,000 victims of a total of 5,978,000.[118]

In the statistical study edited by Wolfgang Benz,[119] we find the following results (which I juxtapose in parentheses to data from previous studies):

CLAIMED VICTIMS FOR HUNGARY	
Benz	550,000
George Wellers	429,028
Reitlinger	180,000-200,000
Hilberg	>180,000
Encyclopedia of the Holocaust	550,000-569,000

[118] L. Poliakov, J. Wulf, *Das Dritte Reich und die Juden: Dokumente und Aufsätze*, Arani, Berlin-Grunewald 1955, p. 229.

[119] Wolfgang Benz (ed.), *Dimension des Völkermords: Die Zahl der jüdischen Opfer des Nationalsozialismus*, Oldenbourg Verlag, Munich 1991, p. 16.

CLAIMED VICTIMS FOR POLAND	
Benz	2,700,000
Reitlinger	2,350,000 – 2,600,000
Hilberg	up to 3,000,000
Encyclopedia	2,900,000 – 3,000,000

CLAIMED VICTIMS FOR THE SOVIET UNION	
Benz	2,100,000
George Wellers	1,939,940
Reitlinger	750,000
Hilberg	900,000
Encyclopedia	1,211,500-1,316,500

As can be seen, the changes are not minor at all. Leaving aside Reitlinger's calculations, the only historian who has not only given up the six-million figure, but fell even short of five million, the maximum and minimum estimates are:

– for Hungary: 569,000 ÷ 200,000 = 284.5%!
– for Poland: 3,000,000 ÷ 2,700,000 = 111%,
– for the Soviet Union: 2,100,000 ÷ 900,000 = 233%!

The case of Poland is especially complicated, because neither do we know with certainty the number of Jews living in that country in 1939, nor how many survivors there were in 1945. Frank Golczewski shows four different data for 1939:[120]

– 2,719,000 (Seraphim)
– 3,163,000 (Krakowski)
– 2,845,000 (Kulisher)

[120] *Ibid.*, p. 419

– 2,642,000 (Dąbrowski).

There is a difference of 521,000 people between the minimum and the maximum figure! As to survivors, they are estimated at around 280,000.[121] 157,420 Jews had been repatriated from the Soviet Union by the middle of 1946.[122] The *Daily News Bulletin* no. 215 of the *Jewish Telegraphic Agency*, dated September 15, 1942 mentions "600,000 Polish Jewish refugees in desperate circumstances in Asiatic Russia,"[123] and a long "Report on Jewry" dated October 21, 1942 states in the section headline "Emigration and Relief" that the *Joint Distibution Committee* "has launched a program to help the 600,000 Jews […] by coordining its efforts with those of the Polish Government-in-exile."[124] If only 157,420 of them returned to Poland, the number of the surviving Polish Jews was larger than (280,000+ 600,000–157,420≥) 700,000. The "Statistics on Jewish Casualties during Axis Domination,"[125] gave a "Total of Survivors" for Poland between 475,000 and 525,000.

As can be seen, these numerical variations are certainly not "slight." On the other hand, Benz's demographic study counts numerous victims twice, which increases the total by 533,193, raising it from

---

121 *Ibid.*, p. 494.
122 *Ibid.*, p. 492.
123 TNA, FO 371-32680.
124 TNA, FO 371-32681.
125 Institute of Jewish Affairs, New York 1945.

5,759,758 to 6,277,441, as Germar Rudolf has demonstrated.[126]

The statistical death-toll variations for the individual "extermination camps" are no less significant. The officially recognized death toll of the Majdanek camp went from 1,700,111[127] down to currently 78.000, a reduction of 95.4%!

Regarding Auschwitz, the death toll was reduced from the mythical four million to officially 1,100,000, nearly one million of which are said to have been Jews. Pressac's latest figures gave 470,000 to 550,000 gassing victims, while Fritjof Meyer assumed an even lower gas-chamber death toll of only 356,000, out of a total of 500,000.[128]

For decades the official death toll for the Bełżec camp was 600,000, but now, based on the text of the aforementioned Höfle telegram, which mentions 434,508 Jews deported to "B," this number was reduced by 27%. For the Chełmno camp, the immediate postwar figure of 1,300,097 victims later stabilized for decades at around 340,000, to finally go down to some 151,000.[129] Not to mention the concentration camps, for instance that near Dachau, where the initial num-

---

126 G. Rudolf, "Holocaust Victims: A Statistical Analysis. W. Benz and W.N. Sanning - A Comparison," in: *Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of "Truth" and "Memory,"* 2nd ed., Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago, 2003, pp. 196, 200.

127 Concentration Camp Majdanek, *op. cit.*, pp. 80, 260.

128 F. Meyer, "Die Zahl der Opfer von Auschwitz: Neue Erkenntnisse durch neue Archivfunde," in: *Osteuropa: Zeitschrift für Gegenwartsfragen des Ostens*, No. 5, 2002, p. 639.

129 See C. Mattogno, *Chelmno: A German Camp in History & Propaganda*, The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2011, pp. 107-110.

ber of 238,000 victims was eventually reduced to 27,839.[130]

Due to some strange phenomenon of "communicating vessels" applied to the Holocaust, despite all these significant changes, the total number has always remained virtually unchanged.

To justify themselves somehow, the Morcans claim that the four-million figure at Auschwitz "was the result of Soviet propaganda." But if that figure remained *en vogue* for nearly fifty years until it was "corrected" by Franciszek Piper in the early 1990s, this means that it was convenient to all. Piper himself reported how this revision was received in certain Jewish circles. Heinz Galinski, back then the president of the Board of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, spoke of a "Mockery of the Auschwitz Victims" and of "number speculations." In an article headlined "Cynical Number Games" that appeared in the German-language weekly *Jüdische Allgemeine*, Hermann Baumann wrote:[131]

> "Is this new number game yet another expression for the fact how deep anti-Jewish feelings reside within the Polish people?"

So now even Piper is an anti-Semite!

As for the new figure, Piper merely replaced the Soviet propaganda figure with a Polish propaganda figure,

---

130 *Inside the Gas Chambers*, *op. cit.* (note 53), p. 226.
131 F. Piper, *Die Zahl der Opfer von Auschwitz*, *op. cit.* (note 36), p. 15.

since the documented figure is about 135,000, with not a single gassing victim among them.[132]

The Morcans opine on that:

> "however, what deniers miss, or perhaps purposefully ignore, is that the original plaque [installed at Birkenau, which gave the 4 million death toll], based on the Soviet propaganda, was never used as an accurate historical source by mainstream historians. Nor was it included in the six million figure».

This is true only when it comes to western academic mainstream historians. What the authors "miss, or perhaps purposefully ignore" is that the four-million figure was accepted by the Polish tribunal which tried the former Auschwitz commander Rudolf Höss and then also by all Polish "mainstream historians," who subsequently constructed the framework of the story about the Auschwitz "extermination camp." During the Warsaw Höss Trial, the "expert report" concerning the four-million figure conconcted by the Soviet investigating commission was summarized in the courtroom and accepted as evidence under the headline "*Bandyci hitlerowscy zabili w Oświęcimiu ponad 4 miliony ludzi*" (The Hitlerite bandits killed over 4 million people at Auschwitz).[133]

The verdict of the Höss trial states that "the total number of Auschwitz victims amounts to 3.5-4 million" and the number of people "who were sent to the

---

[132] *The Real Case for Auschwitz, op. cit.* (note 25), pp. 515-527.

[133] Höss Trial, Vol. 8, pp. 28-29. *Archiwum Państwowego Muzeum w Oświęcimiu* (Archive of the Auschwitz State Museum), Dpr-Hd/, Nr. inw. (inventory number) 32.

gas chambers without being registered" amounts to 3,200,000 to 3,700,000. After pointing out that, according to the Soviet Investigative Commission, "the total number of victims exceeds 4,000,000," the verdict states that "on the whole, the findings of this Committee concur with those of the Dawidowski expert report, which, due to different methods, puts the number of victims who arrived with all transports at around 4 million."[134]

Note that the Polish Court had access to tens of thousands of German documents and hundreds of witnesses.

Jan Sehn, the judge presiding the Höss Trial, was in a certain way the founder of Polish historiography on Auschwitz. Already in 1946, prior to the Höss Trial, he argued that the number of Auschwitz victims amounted in fact to "about five million."[135]

In 1978, the same Francizsek Piper who would later revise the Auschwitz death toll, still wrote in all seriousness:[136]

---

[134] Najwyższy Tribunal Narodowy (Supreme National Tribunal), Sentencja wyroku (Verdict), 2 April 1947. *Archiwum Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni w Polsce* (Archive of the Central Commission for Investigating Crimes in Poland), now called *Instytut Pamięci Narodowej* (Institute of the National Memorial - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation), Warsaw, NTN, 146z, pp. 37f.

[135] Jan Sehn, "Obóz koncentracyjny i zagłady Oświęcim" (The Auschwitz Concentration and Extermination Camp), in: *Biuletyn Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Niemieckich w Polsce*, I, Poznań 1946, p. 128.

[136] F. Piper, "Extermination," in: Józef Buszko, *Auschwitz: Nazi Extermination Camp*, Interpress Publishers, Warsaw 1978, p. 127.

> "Throughout the almost five years of the camp's existence about 4,000,000 people lost their lives as a result of disease, execution and mass gassing, including 340,000 of the over 400,000 men, women and children registered in the camp."

The Morcans' explanation is also foolishly hypocritical, because while they demand that their opponents, the "deniers," take into consideration only "mainstream historians" of the Holocaust (western ones, that is), they consider only statements made by quite marginal and insignificant revisionist individuals.

What they state next is another blatant misrepresentation of revisionist positions:

> "Another crucial thing to question is why deniers even bother to quibble about the number of deaths. If one day it were proven only five million or 5.5 million Jews were exterminated, would it be any less an atrocity? What number would deniers suggest is low enough to say that genocide didn't occur and that it's not important that humanity remembers the Holocaust and the lessons learnt?"

This perspective reveals once again the Morcans' banal obsession with numbers. They do not understand, or pretend not to understand, that – and I repeat it once more – the question is not quantitative, but qualitative in nature. The Holocaust cannot be defined by a number, above which it is "the Holocaust" and below which it ceases to have been one. It should rather be defined by whether or not there was an extermination order and whether or not there were homicidal gas chambers, regardless of the number of the alleged victims.

9. Israel

Chapter 9, "The Israeli connection," resumes the mythomaniacal obsession with "conspiracy theories" from a political perspective, which manifests itself here in the alleged "myth that the Holocaust is a fabrication or gigantic exaggeration by Israelis for the good of Israel." The statement is absurd from a historical point of view as well, because when the State of Israel was born, in May 1948, the various postwar tribunals – at Nuremberg, by the Western Allies, the Soviets and the Poles, had already laid the literary foundations of the Holocaust.

In the same direction, this delusional affirmation by Deborah Lipstadt:[137]

> "Deniers build their pseudo-arguments on traditional anti-Semitic stereotypes and imagery. They contend that Jews created the myth of the Holocaust in order to bilk the Germans out of billions of dollars and ensure the establishement of Israel. Once again the devious Jews have harmed innocent multitudes – Germans and Palestinians in particular – for the sake of their own finacial and political ends. To someone nurtured by the soil of anti-Semitism, this makes perfect sense."

I have nothing to say about this, because the authors talk about everything except revisionism.

---

[137] According to Morcans' Chapter 9; taken from D. Lipstadt, *The Eichmann Trial*, Schocken Books, New York 2011, p. xx.

10. Zionism

Chapter 10 reaches the pinnacle of pseudo-refutations. The feigned claim, as the title says, is rather ridiculous: "The 'Zionists created the Holocaust' claim." It is very hard to believe that the Morcans' "Anonymous Holocaust denier" is a real person. It is clearly a literary device that merely serves to put into the mouth of the hated "anti-Semitic denier" delusional arguments the Morcans have drawn from some pseudo-revisionist trash, or else they have invented it outright. One thing is certain: only a madman could conceive the next "myth":

> "MYTH # 9: 'Elite (atheistic) Jews, who were all Zionists hellbent on creating a Jewish homeland, created the Holocaust for their own gain. These Zionists, like the Rothschild family, secretely pulled the strings of the Nazis to orchestrate millions of Jews being slaughtered in an effort to create enough international sympathy to form the nation of Israel (a plan which obviously succeeded).' – Anonymous Holocaust denier # 9."

According to the authors, supporters of these aberrations include "former president of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, and the Institute for Historical Review." The Morcans then try feebly to document this with some quotes and references attributed to Ahmadinejad and Abbas. Even if they said or wrote what the authors claim, this would not have any significance, since these two political characters have nothing to do with revisionist historiography.

As for the Institute for Historical Review (IHR), the authors give a final sample of their prodigious ignorance. The passage is worth quoting in full:

> "IHR, which is considered by most scholars to be the center of the international Holocaust denial movement [the Morcans are evidently a few decades behind the curve], stated, 'Before the war, Germany signed an agreement with the Zionists permitting Jews to take large amounts of capital to Palestine. During the war, the Germans maintained cordial relations with the Zionist leadership.'
>
> To which Nizkor replied as follows: […]."

First, as always, the authors omit the source; in this case it is a popular and informative brochure that has a purely orientational value: the *66 Questions and Answers on the Holocaust*. But here is a small dilemma, because the *Zundelsite* and the *Nizkor* websites (quoted by the Morcans) give two different answers to question No. 54, "Did the Nazis and the Zionists collaborate?":

> – Zündel: "As early as 1933, Hitler's government signed an agreement with the Zionists permitting Jews to emigrate from Germany to Palestine, taking large amounts of capital with them."[138]
>
> – Nizkor: "The IHR says: 'Before the war, Germany signed an agreement with the Zionists permitting Jews to take large amounts of capital to Palestine.

[138] www.zundelsite.org/archive/old_zundelsite/english/advanced_articles/incorrect.004.html

> During the war, the Germans maintained cordial relations with the Zionist leadership.'"[139]

It is unclear whether the first text later underwent any revision or changes. However, what matters here is not whether the answer is historically sound or not, but whether it justifies the authors' claim that the Institute for Historical Review became a supporter of the absurd thesis that Zionists and National Socialists agreed "to orchestrate millions of Jews being slaughtered in an effort to create enough international sympathy to form the nation of Israel."

To clarify this point, it is necessary to specify the meaning of the IHR's answer. It alludes to the so-called Haavara Agreement, a capital transfer agreement (Ha'avara) for German Jews emigrating to Palestine signed by the German Government and the Jewish Agency for Palestine. The basis for this agreement was created by the German-government *Runderlaß* (circular decree) No. 54/33 of August 28, 1933. According to statistics of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, 52,463 Jews emigrated from Germany to Palestine between 1933 and 1942 on the basis of this agreement.[140]

Thus an agreement between Zionists and National Socialists did indeed exist, but on an entirely different issue than what the authors claim, who have thus blatantly misrepresented what the Institute for Historical

---

139 http://www.nizkor.org/features/qar/qar54.html

140 Rolf Vogel, *Ein Stempel hat gefehlt: Dokumente zur Emigration deutscher Juden*, Droemer Knaur, Munich/Zürich 1977, p. 109; the question is dealt with on pp. 35-58 and Documents 1-18, pp. 107-153.

Review wrote, and thus their accusation has no basis at all.

In this context it is worth mentioning the letter that an anonymous person (the signature is illegible) addressed to the German Embassy in Ankara on January 11, 1941. It contained three annexes, including "a proposal of the National Military Organization in Palestine for solving the Jewish question in Europe," which states:

> "Germany's leading National Socialist statesmen have in comments and speeches more than once emphasized that a New Order in Europe requires a radical solution of the Jewish question through evacuation ('Europe free of Jews').
>
> The evacuation of the Jewish masses from Europe is a prerequisite for solving the Jewish question, which is possible only by resettling these masses in the homeland of the Jewish people, Palestine, and by establishing the Jewish State in its historic boundaries.
>
> To solve the Jewish problem in this way and once and for all to liberate the Jewish people is the aim of the political activity and the ongoing struggle of the Israeli freedom movement, the National Military Organization in Palestine (Irgun Zevai Leumi)."

In this context, the Irgun even offered "to actively take part in the war on Germany's side."[141]

---

[141] Auswärtiges Amt, Politisches Archiv, E234152-E234158, here quoted: E234152, E234155-56. The document's first page is reproduced, and its entire text translated, in Ingrid Weckert's book *Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2016, pp. 65, 73-75.

11. Holocaust by Bullets

Chapter 11, "A montage of the 'Holocaust by Bullets,'" starts with a "MYTH # 10," inconclusive as all the others, in which the "Anonymous Holocaust denier" becomes a Ukrainian who defends his people from the accusation of having committed crimes against the Jews!

The response is as irrelevant as the alleged claim, so it is not worth wasting time to consider it.

Anyone with even a basic knowledge of Holocaust historiography would expect Patrick Desbois's book *The Holocaust by Bullets*[142], which seems to have given this chapter its headline to be quoted here. The authors, however, merely resort to "an August 2015 article that appeared in Britain's *Daily Mail*"! It says among other things:

> "Around 2,000 mass graves of Jewish victims have been located where men, women and children were shot and buried by the Germans and their collaborators."

Located? This is huge nonsense, because the alleged "locator," namely Desbois, who isn't even mentioned in passing in this chapter, actually located merely *fifteen* small mass graves, which moreover contain merely unidentified human remains of an unknown number of individuals, because these remains were neither exhumed nor examined, since Desbois and his col-

---

[142] Father Patrick Desbois, with a foreword by Paul A. Shapiro, *The Holocaust by Bullets*, Palgrave Macmillan, New York 2008.

leagues assumed *a priori* that they were the remains of Jews.[143]

The conclusion of this work, "Will history forever repeat itself," contains futher delusional ramblings including this gem:

> "Unfortunately, the historicity of the Holocaust has been undermined and chipped away at by the exact same sinister forces that created the genocide in the first place: racists, religious bigots and the most paranoid type of conspiracy theorists who, together, are uniting – often unwittingly – to form a new wave of anti-Semitism that will not willingly accept the obvious facts of the past."

The Morcans basically state here that all revisionists are rabid "anti-Semites" and "Nazis" who quiver in anticipation of repeating the Holocaust!

12. Conclusion

Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories is an inferior book that is worse than amateurish. It is cobbled together in an awkward fashion and has exclusively negative aspects.

As for its stated purpose, the Morcans deceive first themselves and then their readers, if they really think that it constitutes a refutation of revisionism. In fact,

---

143 See C. Mattogno, "Patrick Desbois and the 'Mass Graves' of Jews in Ukraine," in: *Inconvenient History*, Volume 7, Number 7, 2015, pp. 297-333.

revisionism remains completely outside of their debate, which focuses instead on a risible parody of revisionism called "negationism." They ignore the obvious distinction between revisionist researchers and popularizers or sympathizers of revisionism. They do not address the work of even one single revisionist researcher. The individuals they do mention are mostly simple sympathizers of revisionism, some of whom are quite insignificant.

It is difficult to say whether a sympathizer of revisionism really exists somewhere who states all the nonsense which the authors attribute to the mysterious "Anonymous Holocaust denier." But if he really exists, to examine and refute these maunderings is comparable to a revisionist examining and refuting the aberrations of the Morcans while claiming that their views are a complete and accurate representation of orthodox Holocaust historiography. As in the present case, the result would not be the refutation of orthodox Holocaust historiography, but only of the historiographical aberrations of the Morcans. Likewise in their case, the result is not the refutation of revisionism, but of some pseudo-revisionist ramblings attributed to an "Anonymous Holocaust denier."

At best, one could think of this as an exchange of "ideas" between the Morcans and some obtuse "anti-Semite" who only represents himself, on any of the countless exterminationist blogs infesting the Web, where one can read the most absurd statements made frequently by some anonymous blogger. Typical of these exchanges (which almost always degenerate into insults) is the serious lack of any method. In particu-

lar, there is no verification of sources: everything is taken from the Web, without bothering even to indicate the precise source of what is cited. This is exactly what the Morcans have done systematically. They did not examine a single revisionist book, but, even worse, they do not even mention a single book by an orthodox scholar in their support!

If I were to proceed with the logic and method of *Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories*, I could easily write an opposing book, titling it *Debunking Holocaust Theories*, base on ten "Holocaust Myths." If anyone has time to spare for such a book, here is some inspiration:

HOLOCAUST MYTH # 1: "The gas chambers of Auschwitz were built by the company 'Didier-Werken' of Berlin-Wilmersdorf." – Anonymous Holocaust Supporter # 1.[144]

HOLOCAUST MYTH # 2: "There were 100 gas chambers at Treblinka." – Anonymous Holocaust Supporter # 2.[145]

HOLOCAUST MYTH # 3: "The (single!) crematorium of Auschwitz had many hundred furnaces." – Anonymous Holocaust Supporter # 3.[146]

---

144 *Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie*, Amsterdam, c[21].791.1.

145 "Treblinka (report by a fugitive),"in: Krystyna Marczewska, Władysław Ważniewski, "Treblinka w świetle Akt Delegatury Rządu RP na Kraj," *Biuletyn Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Polsce*, Vol. XIX, Warsaw 1968, p. 151.

146 Statement by [Isaak Egon] Ochshorn on massacres of Jews in concentration camps. September 1945, NO-1934.

HOLOCAUST MYTH # 4: "At Auschwitz 'the corpses were burned on little carts by an electrical current of 6,000 volts.'" – Anonymous Holocaust Supporter # 4.[147]

HOLOCAUST MYTH # 5: "At Auschwitz the Jews were killed in 'Electric Chambers, these chambers had metal walls, the victims were brought in and then high-voltage electric current was introduced.'" – Anonymous Holocaust Supporter # 5.[148]

HOLOCAUST MYTH # 6: "2,775,000 persons were killed at Treblinka." – Anonymous Holocaust Supporter # 6.[149]

HOLOCAUST MYTH # 7: "1,800,000 persons were killed at Belżec." – Anonymous Holocaust Supporter # 7.[150]

HOLOCAUST MYTH # 8: "At Dachau 'Jews were thrown alive into a gigantic contrete mixer and ground to pulp. This Material was use to pave roads, and the roads were therefore usually called 'Jew Street.'" – Anonymous Holocaust Supporter # 8.[146]

HOLOCAUST MYTH # 9: "840,000 Russian prisoners of war in Sachsenhausen were annihilated at one

---

147 Jewish Survivors Report Documents of Nazi Guilt No. 1, "Eighteen Months in the Oswiecim Extermination Camp," May 1945, p. 12. Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie, Amsterdam, c[21]og.

148 Report by a Polish individual of April 18 , 1943. Martin Gilbert, *Auschwitz & the Allies*, Arrow Books Limited, London 1984, p. 130

149 Affidavit by Samuel Rajzman of September 26, 1944. USSR-337.

150 Report by the Polish prosecutor at Zamość of April 11, 1946. Zentrale Stelle Ludwigsburg, 252/59, Vol. I, p. 1225.

time";[151] 184,000 persons died at Buchenwald;[152] at Auschwitz, "5 – 6 million people were killed off from 1942 until its final evacuation"[153] – Anonymous Holocaust Supporter # 9.

HOLOCAUST MYTH # 10: "The Germans themselves boasted that at Lemberg they had specially constructed gas chambers were Jews were systematically killed and buried. The total number was said to exceed 80,000." – Anonymous Holocaust Supporter # 10.[154]

I intentionally left out the myths about soap made from the fat of killed humans, steam execution chambers at Treblinka, electrocution chambers at Belzec, Sobibor killings with chlorine, etc.

Such a book would demolish the Holocaust as *Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories* demolish revisionism.

In conclusion, the result of *Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories* is an absolute nullity: The Morcans don't even touch the revisionist arguments, let alone demonstrate the historicity of the Holocaust.

---

151 Soviet prosecutor Smirnov at the Nuremberg Tribunal, Session of February 13, 1946. *IMT*, vol. VII, p. 586.

152 French War Crimes Commission, "Liste des camps de concentration d'Allemagne et de Pologne et de leurs Commandants." The National Archives, London, WO 309-374.

153 Statement by Fritz Puzker of September 5, 1945. The National Archives, London, WO 309-374.

154 Memorandum of May 18, 1943 summarizing the statements of two Belgian prisoners of war who escaped from Germany on May 5, 1943. The National Archives, London, FO 371-34430.

Bibliography

- Alvarez, Santiago, Pierre Marais, *The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation*, The Barnes Review, Washington. D.C., 2011
- Baynac, Jacques, "Faute de documents probants sur les chambres à gaz, les historiens esquivent le débat," *Le Nouveau Quotidien*, Lausanne, September 3, 1996, p. 14 —"Comment les historiens délèguent à la justice la tâche de faire taire les révisionnistes," *Le Nouveau Quotidien*, Lausanne, Sept. 2, 1996, p. 16
- Benz, Wolfgang (ed.), *Dimension des Völkermords: Die Zahl der jüdischen Opfer des Nationalsozialismus*, Oldenbourg Verlag, Munich 1991
- Blet, Pierre et al. (eds.), *Actes et Documents du Saint-Siège relatifs à la Seconde Guerre Mondiale*, Vol. 9: *Le Saint Siège et les victimes de la guerre. Janvier – Décembre 1943*, Libreria Editrice Vaticana, Citta del Vaticano 1975
- Broad, Pery, "KZ-Auschwitz. Erinnerungen eines SS-Mannes der Politischen Abteilung in dem Konzentrationslager Auschwitz," in: *Hefte von Auschwitz*, Wydawnictwo Państwowego Muzeum w Oświęcimiu, Vol. 9, 1966, pp. 7-48
- Buszko, Józef, *Auschwitz: Nazi Extermination Camp*, Interpress Publishers, Warsaw 1978
- Butz, Arthur R., *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry*, 5th ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2017
- Conan, Eric, "La mémoire du mal," *L'Express*, Jan. 19, 1995 (goo.gl/zFhW79)
- Della Pergola, Sergio, *Review of Relevant Demographic Information on World Jewry*, Jerusalem 2013
- Desbois, Patrick, *The Holocaust by Bullets*, Palgrave Macmillan, New York 2008
- Dötzer, Walter, *Arbeitsanweisungen für Klinik und Laboratorium des Hygiene-Institutes der Waffen-SS*, *Berlin*, Heft 3: *Ent-*

keimung, Entseuchung und Entwesung, Urban und Schwarzenberg, Berlin/Wien 1943
- Dwork, Debórah, Robert J. van Pelt, *Auschwitz 1270 to the Present*, W.W. Norton & Company, New York/London 1996
- Faurisson, Robert, "Les falsifications d'Auschwitz d'après un dossier de L' "Express"," Jan 19, 1995 (goo.gl/i7Et8T)
- Frei, Norbert (ed.), *Standort- und Kommandanturbefehle des Konzentrationslager Auschwitz 1940-1945*, K.G. Saur, Munich, 2000
- Gilbert, Martin, *Auschwitz & the Allies*, Arrow Books Limited, London 1984
- Graf, Jürgen, Thomas Kues, Carlo Mattogno, *Sobibór: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality*, The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2010
  —, Carlo Mattogno, *Concentration Camp Majdanek: A Historical and Technical Study*, 3rd ed., The Barnes Review, Washington, DC, 2011
  —, Carlo Mattogno, *Concentration Camp Stutthof: Its History & Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy*, 3rd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2015
- Harwood, Richard, *Did Six Million Really Die?*, Historical Review Press, multiple editions since 1974
- Hilberg, Raul, *The Destruction of the European Jews*, 3rd ed., 3 vols., Yale University Press, New Haven/London 2003
- I Carolingi, "Pressac demolitore delle 'camere a gas' di Auschwitz," April 4, 2016; www.olodogma.com/wordpress/2016/04/04/1364
- Institute for Historical Review (ed.), "An Official Polish Report on the Auschwitz 'Gas Chambers': Krakow Forensic Institute Confirms Leuchter's Findings," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Summer 1991), pp. 207-216
- Jüdisches Historisches Institut Warschau *et al.* (eds.), *Faschismus-Ghetto-Massenmord: Dokumentation über Ausrottung*

und Widerstand der Juden in Polen während des zweiten Weltkriegs, Röderberger-Verlag, Frankfurt/Main 1962
– Keren, Daniel, Jamie McCarthy, Harry W. Mazal , "The Ruins of the Gas Chambers: A Forensic Investigation of Crematoriums at Auschwitz I and Auschwitz-Birkenau," in: *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, vol. 9, no. 1, Spring 2004, pp. 68-103
– Kranz, Tomasz, "Ewidencja zgonów i smiertelnosc wieziniów KL Lublin," *Zeszyty Majdanka*, Vol. XXIII (2005), pp. 7-53
—*Zur Erfassung der Häftlingssterblichkeit im Konzentrationslager Lublin*, Państwowe Muzeum na Majdanku, Lublin 2007
– Lazare, Bernard, *L'antisémitisme: Son histoire et ses causes*, Léon Chailley, Éditeur, Paris 1894
– Leuchter, Fred, *An Engineering Report on the Alleged Execution Gas Chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek Poland. Prepared for Ernst Zündel April 5, 1988*, Fred A. Leuchter Associates, Boston, Mass., 1988
—, Robert Faurisson, Germar Rudolf, *The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition*, 4th ed. Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015
– Lipstadt, Deborah, *The Eichmann Trial*, Schocken Books, New York 2011
– Longerich, Peter, *Heinrich Himmler*, Oxford University Press, 2012
– Marczewska, Krystyna, Władysław Ważniewski, "Treblinka w świetle Akt Delegatury Rządu RP na Kraj," *Biuletyn Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Polsce*, Vol. XIX, Warsaw 1968
– Markiewicz, Jan, Wojciech Gubala, Jerzy Łabędź, "A study of the cyanide compounds content in the walls of the gas chambers in the former Auschwitz and Birkenau concentration camps," in: *Z Zagadnień Nauk Sądowych*, Vol. XXX, 1994, pp. 17-27
– Marszałek, Józef, *Majdanek: The Concentration Camp in Lublin*, Interpress, Warsaw 1986

– Mattogno, Carlo, *Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005
—"Auschwitz: la perizia necessaria," April 24, 2013; www.olodogma.com/wordpress/2013/04/24/0223
—*Auschwitz: Le forniture di coke, legname e Zyklon B*, Effepi, Genoa, 2015
—*Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005
—*Auschwitz: The First Gassing*, 3rd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016
—*Chelmno: A German Camp in History & Propaganda*, The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2011
—*Curated Lies: The Auschwitz Museum's Misrepresentations, Distortions and Deceptions*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016
—*Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda versus History*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2016
—"Gypsy Holocaust? The Gypsies under the National Socialist Regime," in: *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2014
—*Healthcare at Auschwitz*, Castle Hill Pulishers, Uckfield, in preparation (2016)
—*Hilberg e i "centri di sterminio" nazionalsocialisti. Fonti e metodologia*, Internet AAARGH, 2008, pdf. (http://vho.org/aaargh/fran/livres8/CMhilberg.pdf)
—*Inside the Gas Chambers: The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography*, The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2014, pp. 34f.
—*I verbali degli interrogatori sovietici degli ingegneri della Topf*, Effepi, Genoa 2014
—*La deportazione degli ebrei ungheresi del maggioluglio 1944: Un bilancio provvisorio*, Effepi, Genoa, 2007
—*La "Zentralbauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei Auschwitz",* Edizioni di Ar, Padua 1998

—*Olocausto: Dilettanti allo sbaraglio. Pierre Vidal-Naquet, Georges Wellers, Deborah Liptstadt, Till Bastian, Florent Bayard et alii contro il revisionismo storico*, Edizioni di Ar, Padua 1996
—"Patrick Desbois and the 'Mass Graves' of Jews in Ukraine," in: *Inconvenient History*, Volume 7, Number 7, 2015, pp. 297-333
—*Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016
—*The Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Police Auschwitz: Organization, Responsibilities, Activities*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015)
— "The Deportation of Hungarian Jews from May to July 1944: A preliminary account," Jan. 12, 2001, www.codoh.com/library/document/357
—*The Einsatzgruppen*, Castle Hill Publishers. Uckfield, in preparation (2017)
—"The Myth of the Extermination of the Jews," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 8, Part 1: No. 2 (summer 1988), pp. 133-172; Part 2: No. 3 (fall 1988), pp. 261-302
—*The Real Case for Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015
—"'The Truth about the Gas Chambers?' Historical Considerations relating to Shlomo Venezia's 'Unique Testimony'", in: *Inconvenient History*, Volume 2, Number 1, Spring 2010
—, Franco Deana, *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz: A Technical and Historical Study*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015
—, Thomas Kues, Jürgen Graf, *The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt": An Analysis and Refutation of Factitious "Evidence," Deceptions and Flawed Argumentation of the "Holocaust Controversies" Bloggers*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2013

- Mermelstein, Mel, *By Bread Alone: The Story of A-4685*, Auschwitz Study Foundation, Huntington Beach, Cal., 198
- Meyer, Fritjof, "Die Zahl der Opfer von Auschwitz: Neue Erkenntnisse durch neue Archivfunde," in: *Osteuropa: Zeitschrift für Gegenwartsfragen des Ostens*, No. 5, 2002, pp. 631-641
- Morcan, James and Lance, *Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories: Two Non-Jews Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide*, Sterling Gates Books, Papamoa, New Zealand, 2016 (Ebook)
- Müller, Otward, "Sinti and Roma – Yarns, Legends, and Facts," *The Revisionist*, vol. 2, no. 3 (2004), pp. 254-259
- Ondruskova, Iveta, "The case against the 'accountant of Auschwitz,'" *Deutsche Welle*, April 21, 2015; www.dw.com/en/a-18392020
- Orth, Karin, "Rudolf Höß und die 'Endlösung der Judenfrage.' Drei Argumente gegen deren Datierung auf den Sommer 1941," in: *Werkstatt Geschichte*, 18 November 1999, pp. 45-57
- Peters, Gerhard, *Die hochwirksamen Gase und Dämpfe in der Schädlingsbekämpfung*, Verlag von Ferdinad Enke, Stuttgart 1942
- Piper, Francizsek, *Die Zahl der Opfer von Auschwitz*, Verlag des Staatliches Museum in Oświęcim, Auschwitz 1993
- Piper, Michael C., *Best Witness: The Mel Mermelstein Affair and the Triumph of Historical Revisionism*, Center for Historical Review, Washington, D.C., 1994
- Poliakov, Léon, *Bréviaire de la haine: Le III^e Reich et les juifs*, Calmann-Levy, Paris 1979
  —, J. Wulf, *Das Dritte Reich und die Juden: Dokumente und Aufsätze*, Arani, Berlin-Grunewald 1955
- Pressac, Jean-Claude, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York 1989
  —*Die Krematorien von Auschwitz: Die Technik des Massenmordes*, Piper Verlag, Munich/Zürich 1994

—*Le macchine dello sterminio: Auschwitz 1941-1945*. Feltrinelli, Milan 1994
—*Les crématoires d'Auschwitz: La machinerie du meurtre de masse*, CNRS Editions, Paris 1993
—, Anne Freyer (ed.), *L'Album d'Auschwitz*, Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1983

- Queisner, R., "Erfahrungen mit Blausäure bei Großraumentwesungen," in: *Zeitschrift für hygienische Zoologie und Schädlingsbekämpfung*, 1944, pp. 131f.
- Rassinier, Paul, *The Holocaust Story and the Lies of Ulysses*, The Institute of Historical Review, Costa Mesa, California, 1978
  —*The Real Eichmann Trial or the Incorrigible Victors*, Historical Review Press, Ladbroke-Southam 1979
- Reitlinger, Gerald, *The Final Solution: The Attempt to Exterminate the Jews of Europe 1939-1945*, Vallentine, Mitchell, London 1953
- Rosenfeld, Alvin R. (ed.), *Deciphering the New Antisemitism*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington/Indianapolis 2015
- Rudolf, Germar (ed.), *Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016
  —(ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of "Truth" and "Memory,"* 2nd ed., Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago, 2003
  —"Is Zyklon B Explosive?", June 2016, youtu.be/lwo6Wtx2hrg
  —*The Rudolf Report: Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz*, 2nd ed., The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2011
  —, C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies, and Prejudices on the Holocaust*, 2nd ed., The Barnes Review, Washington
- Schwensen, Klaus, "The Bone Mill of Lemberg," in: *Inconvenient History*, Vol. V, 2013, pp. 297-332

- Sehn, Jan, "Obóz koncentracyjny i zagłady Oświęcim," in: *Biuletyn Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Niemieckich w Polsce*, I, Poznań 1946
  —*Oświęcim-Brzezinka (Auschwitz-Birkenau) Concentration Camp*, Wydawnictwo Prawnicze, Warsaw 1961
- Shapiro, Shelly (ed.), *Truth Prevails: Demolishing Holocaust Denial—The End of "The Leuchter Report,"* The Beate Klarsfeld Founfation, New York 1990
- Shermer, Michael, Alex Grobman, *Denying History: Who Says the Holocaust Never Happened and Why Do They Say it?* University of California, Berkeley/Los Angeles/London 2002
- Strzelecki, Andrzej, *Endphase des KL Auschwitz: Evakuierung, Liquidierung und Befreiung des Lagers*, Verlag Staatliches Museum in Oświęcim-Brzezinka, Auschwitz 1995
- *Trials of War Criminals before the Nuernberg Military Tribunals*, Nuernberg, October 1946-April 1949
- United States, Department of State (ed.), *Foreign Relations of the United States 1943*, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1965
- United States, Department of State, *et al.* (eds.), *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression*, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1946
- van Pelt, Robert J., *The Case for Auschwitz: Evidence from the Irving Trial*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington/Indianapolis 2002
- Vogel, Rolf, *Ein Stempel hat gefehlt: Dokumente zur Emigration deutscher Juden*, Droemer Knaur, Munich/Zürich 1977
- Weckert, Ingrid, *Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2016
- Winter, Peter, *The Six Million: Fact or Fiction?*, 5th ed., self-published/CreateSpace 2014

Index of Names

Names mentioned in footnotes are rendered in italics.

— A —
Abbas, Mahmoud: 117
Ahmadinejad, Mahmoud: 103, 117
Allen, Denis: 48
Alvarez, Santiago: *64*
Anderson, Steven L.: 26

— B —
Bailer, Josef: 73
Barnes, Harry Elmer: 92
Baumann, Hermann: 112
Baynac, Jacques: 38, 68, 87, 102, 104
Benz, Wolfgang: 108-110
Berg, Friedrich Paul: 58
Bischoff, Karl: 42
Blet, Pierre: *49*
Bonaparte, Napoleon: 63
Broad, Pery: 46, 47
Buszko, Józef: *114*
Butz, Arthur R.: *11*

— C —
Chomsky, Noam: 22
Conan, Eric: 87, *88*

— D —
Dawidowski, Roman: 114
Deana, Franco: 75
Della Pergola, Sergio: 31
Desbois, Patrick: 121
Dötzer, Walter: *61*
Dwork, Debórah: *94*

— E —
Eden, Anthony: 48
Eichmann, Adolf: 92, 94
Einstein, Albert: 105
Elst, Koenraad: 20

— F —
Faurisson, Robert: 58, 63, 87, *88*
Finkelstein, Norman: 22
Frei, Norbert: *21*
Freud, Sigmund: 105

— G —
Galinski, Heinz: 112
Gilbert, Gustave M.: 44, 45
Gilbert, Martin: *125*
Goebbels, Joseph: 105
Golczewski, Frank: 109
Göring, Hermann: 44, 45
Graf, Jürgen: *17*, *43*, 55, *84*
Gray, Charles: 79
Grobman, Alex: 14, 28, 68
Gröning, Oskar: 49, 51
Gubala, Wojciech: 72

— H —
Harwood, Richard: *10*
Hilberg, Raul: 13, 15, 26, 28, *29*, 85, 108, 109
Himmler, Heinrich: 45, 92, 94-100

Hitler, Adolf: 16, 90-95, 99, 100, 104, 113, 118
Höfle, Hermann: 43, 111
Höss, Rudolf: 44, 45, 92-94, 113, 114
Hunt, Eric: *88*

— I —
I Carolingi: *64*
Irving, David: 23, 79

— K —
Keren, Daniel: 83
Kersten, Felix: 95, 96, 98, 99
Klein, Theodor: 85
Korherr, Richard: 42, 43
Kranz, Tomasz: *68*
Kues, Thomas: *17*, *43*

— L —
Łabędź, Jerzy: 72
Lazare, Bernard: 106
Leszczynski, Jacob: 108
Leuchter, Fred: 57-59, 70, 71, *72*, 73, 75
Lipstadt, Deborah: 79, 82, 83, 92, 116
Longerich, Peter: 96

— M —
Mancino, Nicola: 101
Marais, Pierre: 63, *64*
Marczewska, Krystyna: *124*
Markiewicz, Jan: 72
Marszałek, Józef: *85*
Marx, Karl: 105
Masur, Norbert: 96, 97
Mattogno, Carlo: 8, 9, *14*, *17*, *30*, *33*, *36*, *40*, *43*, *50*, *51*, *55*, *56*, *58*, *72*, *78*, *84*, *86*, *88*, *111*, *122*
Mazal, Harry W.: 83
McCarthy, Jamie: 83
Mermelstein, Mel: 80-82
Meyer, Fritjof: 111
Morcan, James & Lance: passim
Moses: 105
Mrugowski, Joachim: 100
Müller, Otward: *30*

— N —
Nishioka, Masanori: 88

— O —
O'Neill, Tim: 77-79
Ochshorn, Isaak Egon: *124*
Ondruskova, Iveta: *49*
Orth, Karin: 93
Otten, Herman: 37

— P —
Pelzer, Karl: 52
Peters, Gerhard: 60
Piper, Franciszek: 22, 45, 112, 114
Piper, Michael C.: *82*
Pisanty, Valentina: 24
Poliakov, Léon: 22, 33, 105, *108*
Pressac, Jean-Claude: 22, 33, 42, 54, 59, *63*, 69, *72*, 82, 111
Puzker, Fritz: *126*

— Q —
Queisner, R.: 61

— R —
Rajca, Czesław: 68
Rajzman, Samuel: *125*
Rassinier, Paul: 17, 92
Reitlinger, Gerald: 15, 22, 29, 31, *97*, 108, 109
Roberts, Frank: 48
Rosenberg, Alfred: 46
Rosenfeld, Alvin R.: 18

Rothschild family: 117
Rudolf, Germar: 11, *14*, *58*, *59*, *62*, 71-73, 75, *78*, 111

— S —
Schwensen, Klaus: *89*
Sehn, Jan: *67*, 72, 114
Shapiro, Paul A.: *121*
Shapiro, Shelly: *59*
Shermer, Michael: 14, 28, 68
Smirnov, IMT prosecutor: *126*
Smith, Bradley R.: 18, 19
Stalin, Joseph: 101
Storch, Hillel: 98
Strzelecki, Andrzej: *67*
Sturdy Colls, Caroline: 79

— V —
van Pelt, Robert J.: 22, 33, 54, 56, 76, 79, *80*, 81, 85, 94
Venezia, Shlomo: 51
Vogel, Rolf: *119*

— W —
Ważniewski, Władysław: *124*
Weber, Mark: 25, 26
Weckert, Ingrid: *120*
Wellers, George: 108, 109
Williamson, Richard: 37
Winter, Peter: *10*

HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS

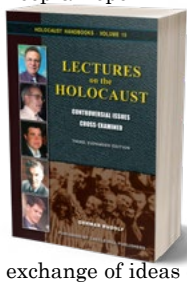
This ambitious, growing series addresses various aspects of the "Holocaust" of the WWII era. Most of them are based on decades of research from archives all over the world. They are heavily referenced. In contrast to most other works on this issue, the tomes of this series approach its topic with profound academic scrutiny and a critical attitude. Any Holocaust researcher ignoring this series will remain oblivious to some of the most important research in the field. These books are designed to both convince the common reader as well as academics. The following books have appeared so far, or are about to be released.

SECTION ONE:
General Overviews of the Holocaust

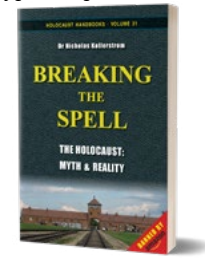
Pictured above are the first 50 volumes of scientific studies that comprise the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. More volumes and new editions are constantly in the works. Check www.HolocaustHandbooks.com for updates.

The First Holocaust. The Surprising Origin of the Six-Million Figure. By Don Heddesheimer. This compact but substantive study documents propaganda spread prior to, during and after the FIRST World War that claimed East European Jewry was on the brink of annihilation. The magic number of suffering and dying Jews was 6 million back then as well. The book details how these Jewish fund-raising operations in America raised vast sums in the name of feeding suffering Polish and Russian Jews but actually funneled much of the money to Zionist and Communist groups. 5th ed., 200 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#6)

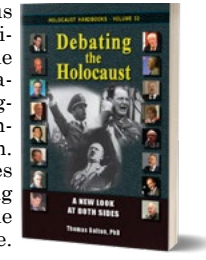
Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined. By Germar Rudolf. This book first explains why "the Holocaust" is an important topic, and that it is essential to keep an open mind about it. It then tells how many mainstream scholars expressed doubts and subsequently fell from grace. Next, the physical traces and documents about the various claimed crime scenes and murder weapons are discussed. After that, the reliability of witness testimony is examined. Finally, the author argues for a free exchange of ideas on this topic. This book gives the most-comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the critical research into the Holocaust. With its dialogue style, it is easy to read, and it can even be used as an encyclopedic compendium. 4th ed., 597 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index.(#15)



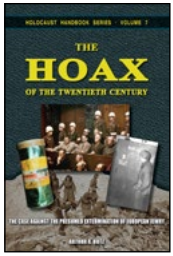
Breaking the Spell. The Holocaust, Myth & Reality. By Nicholas Kollerstrom. In 1941, British Intelligence analysts cracked the German "Enigma" code. Hence, in 1942 and 1943, encrypted radio communications between German concentration camps and the Berlin headquarters were decrypted. The intercepted data refutes the orthodox "Holocaust" narrative. It reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their labor camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics. Dr. Kollerstrom, a science historian, has taken these intercepts and a wide array of mostly unchallenged corroborating evidence to show that "witness statements" supporting the human gas chamber narrative clearly clash with the available scientific data. Kollerstrom concludes that the history of the Nazi "Holocaust" has been written by the victors with ulterior motives. It is distorted, exaggerated and largely wrong. With a foreword by Prof. Dr. James Fetzer. 6th ed., 285 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index. (#31)

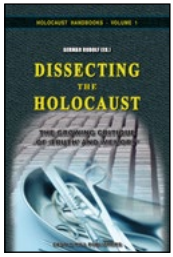


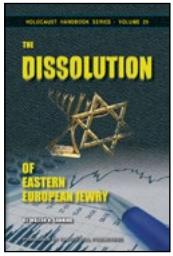
Debating the Holocaust. A New Look at Both Sides. By Thomas Dalton. Mainstream historians insist that there cannot be, may not be, any debate about the Holocaust. But ignoring it does not make this controversy go away. Traditional scholars admit that there was neither a budget, a plan, nor an order for the Holocaust; that the key camps have all but vanished, and so have any human remains; that material and unequivocal documentary evidence is absent; and that there are serious problems with survivor testimonies. Dalton juxtaposes the traditional Holocaust narrative with revisionist challenges and then analyzes the mainstream's responses to them. He reveals the weaknesses of both sides, while declaring revisionism the winner of the current state of the debate.

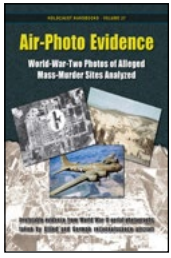


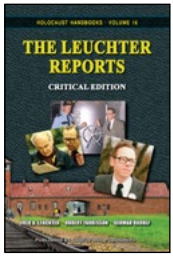
ISSN 1529-7748 · All books are 6"×9"

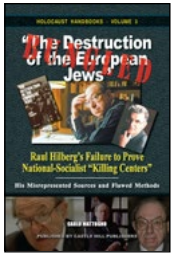












4th ed., 342 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#32)

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry. By Arthur R. Butz. The first writer to analyze the entire Holocaust complex in a precise scientific manner. This book exhibits the overwhelming force of arguments accumulated by the mid-1970s. Butz's two main arguments are: 1. All major entities hostile to Germany must have known what was happening to the Jews under German authority. They acted during the war as if no mass slaughter was occurring. 2. All the evidence adduced to prove any mass slaughter has a dual interpretation, while only the innocuous one can be proven to be correct. This book continues to be a major historical reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This edition has numerous supplements with new information gathered over the last 35 years. 4th ed., 524 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#7)

Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory.' Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific techniques and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during World War II. In 22 contributions—each of some 30 pages—the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the "Holocaust." It reads as excitingly as a crime novel: so many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians and scientists are proven. This is the intellectual adventure of the 21st Century. Be part of it! 3rd ed., 635 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#1)

The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry. By Walter N. Sanning. Six Million Jews died in the Holocaust. Sanning did not take that number at face value, but thoroughly explored European population developments and shifts mainly caused by emigration as well as deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets, among other things. The book is based mainly on Jewish, Zionist and mainstream sources. It concludes that a sizeable share of the Jews found missing during local censuses after the Second World War, which were so far counted as "Holocaust victims," had either emigrated (mainly to Israel or the U.S.) or had been deported by Stalin to Siberian labor camps. 3rd ed., foreword by A.R. Butz, epilogue by Germar Rudolf, and an update by the author containing new insights; 264 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography (#29).

Air-Photo Evidence: World-War-Two Photos of Alleged Mass-Murder Sites Analyzed. By Germar Rudolf (editor). During World War Two both German and Allied reconnaissance aircraft took countless air photos of places of tactical and strategic interest in Europe. These photos are prime evidence for the investigation of the Holocaust. Air photos of locations like Auschwitz, Majdanek, Treblinka, Babi Yar etc. permit an insight into what did or did not happen there. The author has unearthed many pertinent photos and has thoroughly analyzed them. This book is full of air-photo reproductions and schematic drawings explaining them. According to the author, these images refute many of the atrocity claims made by witnesses in connection with events in the German sphere of influence. 6th edition; with a contribution by Carlo Mattogno. 167 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index (#27).

The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition. By Fred Leuchter, Robert Faurisson and Germar Rudolf. Between 1988 and 1991, U.S. expert on execution technologies Fred Leuchter wrote four reports on whether the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. The first on Auschwitz and Majdanek became world-famous. Based on various arguments, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated could never have been "utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers." The second report deals with gas-chamber claims for the camps Dachau, Mauthausen and Hartheim, while the third reviews design criteria and operation procedures of execution gas chambers in the U.S. The fourth report reviews Pressac's 1989 tome about Auschwitz. 4th ed., 252 pages, b&w illustrations. (#16)

Bungled: "The Destruction of the European Jews". Raul Hilberg's Failure to Prove National-Socialist "Killing Centers." By Carlo Mattogno. Raul Hilberg's magnum opus *The Destruction of the European Jews* is an orthodox standard work on the Holocaust. But how does Hilberg support his thesis that Jews were murdered *en masse*? He rips documents out of their context, distorts their content, misinterprets their meaning, and ignores entire archives. He only refers to "useful" witnesses, quotes fragments out of context, and conceals the fact that his witnesses are lying through their teeth. Lies and deceits permeate Hil-

berg's book, 302 pages, bibliography, index. (#3)

Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Current historical writings about the Third Reich claim state it was difficult for Jews to flee from Nazi persecution. The truth is that Jewish emigration was welcomed by the German authorities. Emigration was not some kind of wild flight, but rather a lawfully determined and regulated matter. Weckert's booklet elucidates the emigration process in law and policy. She shows that German and Jewish authorities worked closely together. Jews interested in emigrating received detailed advice and offers of help from both sides. 2nd ed., 130 pages, index. (#12)

Inside the Gas Chambers: The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography. By Carlo Mattogno. Neither increased media propaganda or political pressure nor judicial persecution can stifle revisionism. Hence, in early 2011, the Holocaust Orthodoxy published a 400-page book (in German) claiming to refute "revisionist propaganda," trying again to prove "once and for all" that there were homicidal gas chambers at the camps of Dachau, Natzweiler, Sachsenhausen, Mauthausen, Ravensbrück, Neuengamme, Stutthof… you name them. Mattogno shows with his detailed analysis of this work of propaganda that mainstream Holocaust hagiography is beating around the bush rather than addressing revisionist research results. He exposes their myths, distortions and lies. 2nd ed., 280 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#25)

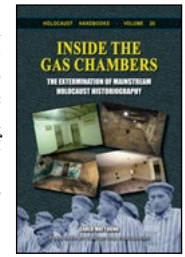
SECTION TWO:
Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

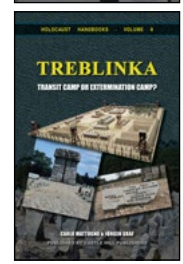
The Dachau Gas Chamber. By Carlo Mattogno. This study investigates whether the alleged homicidal gas chamber at the infamous Dachau Camp could have been operational. Could these gas chambers have fulfilled their alleged function to kill people as assumed by mainstream historians? Or does the evidence point to an entirely different purpose? This study reviews witness reports and finds that many claims are nonsense or technically impossible. As many layers of confounding misunderstandings and misrepresentations are peeled away, we discover the core of what the truth was concerning the existence of these gas chambers. 154 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#49)

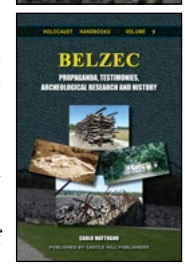
Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting poison gas, unslaked lime, superheated steam, electricity, Diesel-exhaust fumes etc. Holocaust historians alleged that bodies were piled as high as multi-storied buildings and burned without a trace, using little or no fuel at all. Graf and Mattogno have now analyzed the origins, logic and technical feasibility of the official version of Treblinka. On the basis of numerous documents they reveal Treblinka's true identity as a mere transit camp. 3rd ed., 384 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#8)

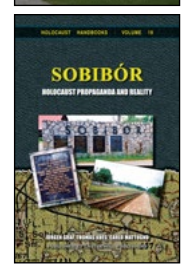
Belzec: Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec Camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: Diesel-exhaust gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers; etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without leaving a trace. For those who know the stories about Treblinka this sounds familiar. Thus, the author has restricted this study to the aspects which are new compared to Treblinka. In contrast to Treblinka, forensic drillings and excavations were performed at Belzec, the results of which are critically reviewed. 142 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#9)

Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Archeological surveys of the camp are analyzed that started in 2000-2001 and carried on until 2018. The book also documents the general National-Socialist policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal "final solution." In conclusion, Sobibór emerges not as a "pure extermination camp", but as a transit camp from where Jews were deported to the occupied eastern territories. 2nd ed., 456 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#19)

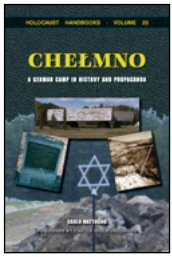




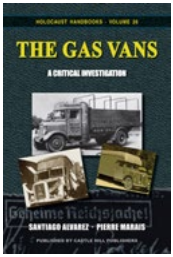




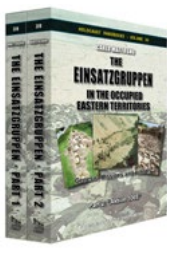
The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Bełżec. By Carlo Mattogno. This study has its first focus on witness testimonies recorded during World War II and the immediate post-war era, many of them discussed here for the first time, thus demonstrating how the myth of the "extermination camps" was created. The second part of this book brings us up to speed with the various archeological efforts made by mainstream scholars in their attempt to prove that the myth is true. The third part compares the findings of the second part with what we ought to expect, and reveals the chasm between facts and myth. 402 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index. (#28)



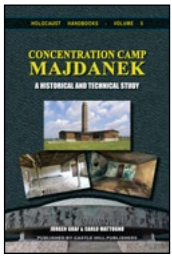
Chelmno: A Camp in History & Propaganda. By Carlo Mattogno. At Chełmno, huge masses of Jewish prisoners are said to have been gassed in "gas vans" or shot (claims vary from 10,000 to 1.3 million victims). This study covers the subject from every angle, undermining the orthodox claims about the camp with an overwhelmingly effective body of evidence. Eyewitness statements, gas wagons as extermination weapons, forensics reports and excavations, German documents – all come under Mattogno's scrutiny. Here are the uncensored facts about Chełmno, not the propaganda. This is a complementary volume to the book on *The Gas Vans* (#26). 2nd ed., 188 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography. (#23)



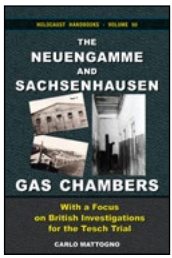
The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation. By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. Did the Nazis use mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people? Are witness statements believable? Are documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the corpses? In order to get to the truth of the matter, Alvarez has scrutinized all known wartime documents and photos about this topic; he has analyzed a huge amount of witness statements as published in the literature and as presented in more than 30 trials held over the decades in Germany, Poland and Israel; and he has examined the claims made in the pertinent mainstream literature. The result of his research is mind-boggling. Note: This book and Mattogno's book on Chelmno were edited in parallel to make sure they are consistent and not repetitive. 2nd ed., 412 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#26)



The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied Eastern Territories: Genesis, Missions and Actions. By C. Mattogno. Before invading the Soviet Union, the German authorities set up special units meant to secure the area behind the German front. Orthodox historians claim that these units called *Einsatzgruppen* primarily engaged in rounding up and mass-murdering Jews. This study sheds a critical light onto this topic by reviewing all the pertinent sources as well as material traces. It reveals on the one hand that original war-time documents do not fully support the orthodox genocidal narrative, and on the other that most post-"liberation" sources such as testimonies and forensic reports are steeped in Soviet atrocity propaganda and are thus utterly unreliable. In addition, material traces of the claimed massacres are rare due to an attitude of collusion by governments and Jewish lobby groups. 2nd ed.., 2 vols., 864 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#39)



Concentration Camp Majdanek. A Historical and Technical Study. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. At war's end, the Soviets claimed that up to two million Jews were murdered at the Majdanek Camp in seven gas chambers. Over the decades, however, the Majdanek Museum reduced the death toll three times to currently 78,000, and admitted that there were "only" two gas chambers. By exhaustively researching primary sources, the authors expertly dissect and repudiate the myth of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. They also critically investigated the legend of mass executions of Jews in tank trenches and prove it groundless. Again they have produced a standard work of methodical investigation which authentic historiography cannot ignore. 3rd ed., 358 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#5)



The Neuengamme and Sachsenhausen Gas Chambers. By Carlo Mattogno. The Neuengamme Camp near Hamburg, and the Sachsenhausen Camp north of Berlin allegedly had homicidal gas chambers for the mass gassing of inmates. The evaluation of many postwar interrogation protocols on this topic exposes inconsistencies, discrepancies and contradictions. British interrogating techniques are revealed as manipulative, threatening and mendacious. Finally, technical absurdities of gas-chambers and mass-gassing claims unmask these tales as a mere regurgitation of hearsay stories from other camps, among

them foremost Auschwitz. 178 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#50)

Concentration Camp Stutthof and Its Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. Orthodox historians claim that the Stutthof Camp near Danzig, East Prussia, served as a "makeshift" extermination camp in 1944, where inmates were killed in a gas chamber. Based mainly on archival resources, this study thoroughly debunks this view and shows that Stutthof was in fact a center for the organization of German forced labor toward the end of World War II. The claimed gas chamber was a mere delousing facility. 4th ed., 170 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#4)

SECTION THREE:
Auschwitz Studies

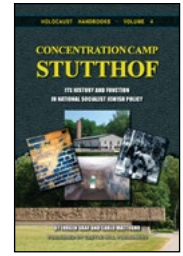
The Making of the Auschwitz Myth: Auschwitz in British Intercepts, Polish Underground Reports and Postwar Testimonies (1941-1947). By Carlo Mattogno. Using messages sent by the Polish underground to London, SS radio messages sent to and from Auschwitz that were intercepted and decrypted by the British, and a plethora of witness statements made during the war and in the immediate postwar period, the author shows how exactly the myth of mass murder in Auschwitz gas chambers was created, and how it was turned subsequently into "history" by intellectually corrupt scholars who cherry-picked claims that fit into their agenda and ignored or actively covered up literally thousands of lies of "witnesses" to make their narrative look credible. 2nd edition, 514 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#41)

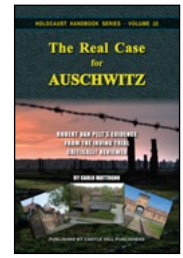
The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted a book titled *The Case for Auschwitz*, in which van Pelt laid out his case for the existence of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. This book is a scholarly response to Prof. van Pelt—and Jean-Claude Pressac, upon whose books van Pelt's study is largely based. Mattogno lists all the evidence van Pelt adduces, and shows one by one that van Pelt misrepresented and misinterpreted every single one of them. This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

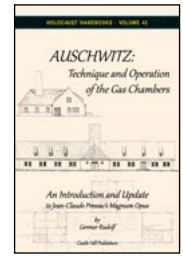
Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf, with contributions by Serge Thion, Robert Faurisson and Carlo Mattogno. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute revisionist findings with the "technical" method. For this he was praised by the mainstream, and they proclaimed victory over the "revisionists." In his book, Pressac's works and claims are shown to be unscientific in nature, as he never substantiates what he claims, and historically false, because he systematically misrepresents, misinterprets and misunderstands German wartime documents. 2nd ed., 226 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary bibliography, index. (#14)

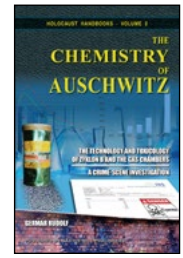
Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers: An Introduction and Update. By Germar Rudolf. Pressac's 1989 oversize book of the same title was a trail blazer. Its many document repros are valuable, but Pressac's annotations are now outdated. This book summarizes the most pertinent research results on Auschwitz gained during the past 30 years. With many references to Pressac's epic tome, it serves as an update and correction to it, whether you own an original hard copy of it, read it online, borrow it from a library, purchase a reprint, or are just interested in such a summary in general. 144 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography. (#42)

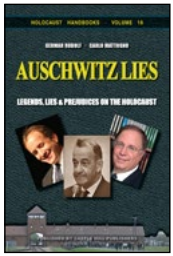
The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers – A Crime-Scene Investigation. By Germar Rudolf. This study documents forensic research on Auschwitz, where material traces reign supreme. Most of the claimed crime scenes – the claimed homicidal gas chambers – are still accessible to forensic examination to some degree. This book addresses questions such as: How were these gas chambers configured? How did they operate? In addition, the infamous Zyklon B is examined in detail. What exactly was it? How did it kill? Did it leave traces in masonry that can be found still today? Indeed, it should have, the author concludes, but several sets of analyses show no trace of it. The author also discusses in depth similar forensic research conducted by other scholars. 4th ed., 454 pages, more than 120 color and over 100 b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#2)

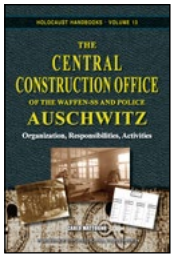


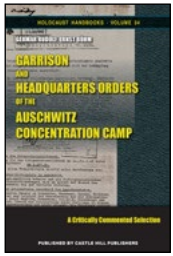


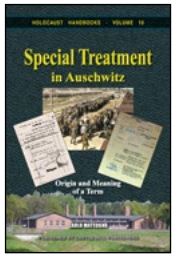


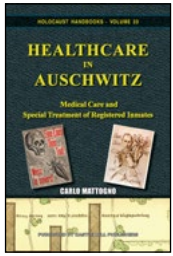


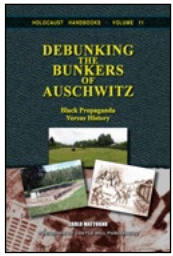












Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation" of revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers (attacking Leuchter's famous report, #16), Polish chemist Dr. J. Markiewicz and U.S. chemist Dr. Richard Green (taking on Rudolf's chemical research), Dr. John Zimmerman (tackling Mattogno on cremation issues), Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman (trying to prove it all), as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal (who turned cracks into architectural features), are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. 4th ed., 420 pages, b&w illustrations, index. (#18)

Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office. By Carlo Mattogno. When Russian authorities granted access to their archives in the early 1990s, the files of the Auschwitz Central Construction Office, stored in Moscow, attracted the attention of scholars researching the history of this camp. This important office was responsible for the planning and construction of the Auschwitz camp complex, including the crematories which are said to have contained the "gas chambers." This study sheds light into this hitherto hidden aspect of this camp's history, but also provides a deep understanding of the organization, tasks, and procedures of this office. 2nd ed., 188 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, index. (#13)

Garrison and Headquarters Orders of the Auschwitz Camp. By Germar Rudolf and Ernst Böhm. A large number of the orders issued by the various commanders of the Auschwitz Camp have been preserved. They reveal the true nature of the camp with all its daily events. There is not a trace in them pointing at anything sinister going on. Quite to the contrary, many orders are in insurmountable contradiction to claims that prisoners were mass murdered, such as the children of SS men playing with inmates, SS men taking friends for a sight-seeing tour through the camp, or having a romantic stroll with their lovers around the camp grounds. This is a selection of the most pertinent of these orders together with comments putting them into their proper historical context. 185 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index (#34)

Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By Carlo Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like "special treatment," "special action," and others have been interpreted as code words for mass murder. But that is not always true. This study focuses on documents about Auschwitz, showing that, while "special" had many different meanings, not a single one meant "execution." Hence the practice of deciphering an alleged "code language" by assigning homicidal meaning to harmless documents – a key component of mainstream historiography – is untenable. 2nd ed., 166 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#10)

Healthcare at Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno. In extension of the above study on *Special Treatment in Auschwitz*, this study proves the extent to which the German authorities at Auschwitz tried to provide health care for the inmates. Part 1 of this book analyzes the inmates' living conditions and the various sanitary and medical measures implemented. It documents the vast construction efforts to build a huge inmate hospital insinde the Auschwity-Birkenau Camp. Part 2 explores what happened to registered inmates who were "selected" or subject to "special treatment" while disabled or sick. This study shows that a lot was tried to cure these inmates, especially under the aegis of Garrison Physician Dr. Wirths. Part 3 is dedicated to this very Dr. Wirths. The reality of this caring philanthropist refutes the current stereotype of SS officers. 398 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#33)

Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History. By Carlo Mattogno. The "bunkers" at Auschwitz-Birkenau, two former farmhouses just outside the camp's perimeter, are claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz specifically equipped for this purpose. They supposedly went into operation during the first half of 1942, with thousands of Jews sent straight from deportation trains to these "gas chambers." However, documents clearly show that all inmates sent to Auschwity during that time were properly admitted to the camp. No mass murder on arrival can have happened. With the help of other wartime files as well as air photos taken by Allied reconnaissance aircraft in 1944, this study shows that these homicidal "bunkers" never existed, how the rumors about them evolved as black propaganda created by resistance groups in the camp, and how this propaganda was transformed into a false reality by "historians." 2nd ed.,

292 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#11)

Auschwitz: The First Gassing. Rumor and Reality. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941 in a basement. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources contradict each other about the event's location, date, the kind of victims and their number, and many more aspects, which makes it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow to this legend and prove without a shadow of a doubt that this legendary event never happened. 4th ed., 262 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#20)

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study analyzes witness statements and hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Where witnesses speak of gassings, they are either very vague or, if specific, contradict one another and are refuted by documented and material facts. The author also exposes the fraudulent attempts of mainstream historians to convert the witnesses' black propaganda into "truth" by means of selective quotes, omissions, and distortions. Mattogno proves that this building's morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked as such. 2nd ed., 152 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#21)

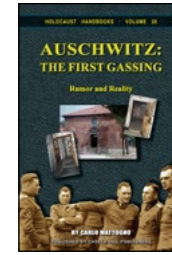
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated on huge pyres lit in trenches. The sky was filled with thick smoke, if we believe witnesses. This book examines many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using air photos, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A new Appendix contains 3 papers on groundwater levels and cattle mass burnings. 2nd ed., 202 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#17)

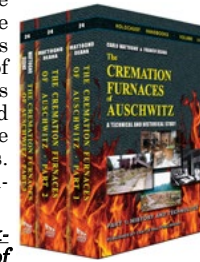
The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the authors establish the nature and capacity of these cremation furnaces, showing that these devices were inferior makeshift versions, and that their capacity was lower than normal. The Auschwitz crematoria were not facilities of mass destruction, but installations barely managing to handle the victims among the inmates who died of various epidemics. 2nd ed., 3 vols., 1201 pages, b&w and color illustrations (vols 2 & 3), bibliography, index, glossary. (#24)

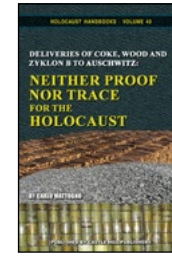
Curated Lies: The Auschwitz Museum's Misrepresentations, Distortions and Deceptions. By Carlo Mattogno. Revisionist research results have put the Polish Auschwitz Museum under enormous pressure to answer this challenge. They've answered. This book analyzes their answer. It first exposes the many tricks and lies used by the museum to bamboozle millions of visitors every year regarding its most valued asset, the "gas chamber" in the Main Camp. Next, it reveals how the museum's historians mislead and lie through their teeth about documents in their archives. A long string of completely innocuous documents is mistranslated and misrepresented to make it look like they prove the existence of homicidal gas chambers. 2nd ed., 259 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#38)

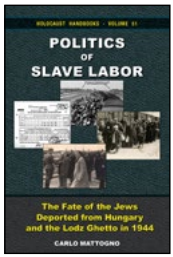
Deliveries of Coke, Wood and Zyklon B to Auschwitz: Neither Proof Nor Trace for the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno. Researchers from the Auschwitz Museum tried to prove the reality of mass extermination by pointing to documents about deliveries of wood and coke as well as Zyklon B to the Auschwitz Camp. If put into the actual historical and technical context, however, as is done by this study, these documents prove the exact opposite of what those orthodox researchers claim. This study exposes the mendacious tricks with which these museum officials once more deceive the trusting public. 184 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#40)

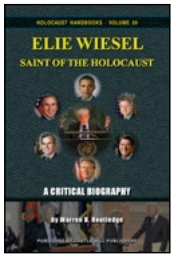
Mis-Chronicling Auschwitz. Danuta Czech's Flawed Methods, Lies and Deceptions in Her "Auschwitz Chronicle". By Carlo Mattogno. The *Auschwitz Chronicle* is a reference book for the history of the Auschwitz

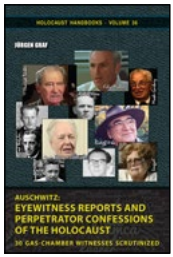


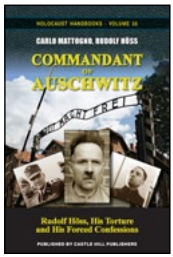












Camp. It was published in 1990 by Danuta Czech, one of the Auschwitz Museum's most prolific and impactful historians. Analyzing this almost 1,000-page long tome one entry at a time, Mattogno has compiled a long list of misrepresentations, outright lies and deceptions contained in it. They all aim at creating the otherwise unsubstantiated claim that homicidal gas chambers and lethal injections were used at Auschwitz for mass-murdering inmates. This literary mega-fraud needs to be retired from the ranks of Auschwitz sources. 324 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#47)

The Real Auschwitz Chronicle. By Carlo Mattogno. Nagging is easy. We actually did a better job! That which is missing in Czech's *Chronicle* is included here: day after day of the camp's history, documents are presented showing that it could not have been an extermination camp: tens of thousands of sick and injured inmates were cared for medically with huge efforts, and the camp authorities tried hard to improve the initially catastrophic hygienic conditions. Part Two contains data on transports, camp occupancy and mortality figures. For the first time, we find out what this camps' real death toll was. 2 vols., 906 pp., b&w illustrations (Vol. 2), bibliography, index. (#48)

Politics of Slave Labor: The Fate of the Jews Deported from Hungary and the Lodz Ghetto in 1944. By Carlo Mattogno. The deportation of the Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz in May-July 1944 is said to have been the pinnacle of this camp's extermination frenzy, topped off in August of that year by the extermination of Jews deported from the Lodz Ghetto. This book gathers and explains all the evidence available on both events. In painstaking research, the author proves almost on a person-by-person level what the fate was of many of the Jews deported from Hungary or the Lodz Ghetto. He demonstrates that these Jews were deported to serve as slave laborers in the Third Reich's collapsing war economy. There is no trace of any extermination of any of these Jews. 338 pp., b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#51)

SECTION FOUR:
Witness Critique

Elie Wiesel, Saint of the Holocaust: A Critical Biography. By Warren B. Routledge. This book analyzes several of Wiesel's texts, foremost his camp autobiography Night. The author proves that much of what Wiesel claims can never have happened. It shows how Zionist control has allowed Wiesel and his fellow extremists to force leaders of many nations, the U.N. and even popes to genuflect before Wiesel as symbolic acts of subordination to World Jewry, while at the same time forcing school children to submit to Holocaust brainwashing. This study also shows how parallel to this abuse of power, critical reactions to it also increased: Holocaust revisionism. While Catholics jumped on the Holocaust band wagon, the number of Jews rejecting certain aspect of the Holocaust narrative and its abuse grew as well. This first unauthorized biography of Wiesel exposes both his personal deceits and the whole myth of "the six million." 3rd ed., 458 pages, b&w illustration, bibliography, index. (#30)

Auschwitz: Eyewitness Reports and Perpetrator Confessions. By Jürgen Graf. The traditional narrative of what transpired at the infamous Auschwitz camp during WWII rests almost exclusively on witness testimony from former inmates as well as erstwhile camp officials. This study critically scrutinizes the 30 most important of these witness statements by checking them for internal coherence, and by comparing them with one another as well as with other evidence such as wartime documents, air photos, forensic research results, and material traces. The result is devastating for the traditional narrative. 372 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#36)

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions. By Carlo Mattogno & Rudolf Höss. From 1940 to 1943, Rudolf Höss was the commandant of the infamous Auschwitz Camp. After the war, he was captured by the British. In the following 13 months until his execution, he made 85 depositions of various kinds in which he confessed his involvement in the "Holocaust." This study first reveals how the British tortured him to extract various "confessions." Next, all of Höss's depositions are analyzed by checking his claims for internal consistency and comparing them with established historical facts. The results are eye-opening… 2nd ed., 411 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#35)

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed. By Miklos Nyiszli & Carlo Mattogno.

Nyiszli, a Hungarian physician, ended up at Auschwitz in 1944 as Dr. Mengele's assistant. After the war he wrote a book and several other writings describing what he claimed to have experienced. To this day some traditional historians take his accounts seriously, while others reject them as grotesque lies and exaggerations. This study presents and analyzes Nyiszli's writings and skillfully separates truth from fabulous fabrication. 2nd ed., 484 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#37)

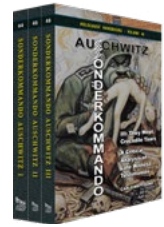
Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein: Two False Testimonies on the Bełżec Camp Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. Only two witnesses have ever testified substantially about the alleged Belzec Extermination Camp: The survivor Rudolf Reder and the SS officer Kurt Gerstein. Gerstein's testimonies have been a hotspot of revisionist critique for decades. It is now discredited even among orthodox historians. They use Reder's testimony to fill the void, yet his testimonies are just as absurd. This study thoroughly scrutinizes Reder's various statements, critically revisits Gerstein's various depositions, and then compares these two testimonies which are at once similar in some respects, but incompatible in others. 216 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#43)

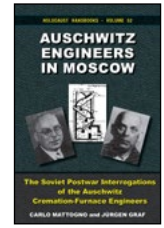
Sonderkommando Auschwitz I: Nine Eyewitness Testimonies Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. The 1979 book *Auschwitz Inferno* by alleged former Auschwitz "Sonderkommando" member Filip Müller has a great influence on the perception of Auschwitz by the public and by historians. This book critically analyzes Müller's various post-war statements, which are full of exaggerations, falsehoods and plagiarized text passages. Also scrutinized are the testimonies of eight other claimed former *Sonderkommando* members: D. Paisikovic, S. Jankowski, H. Mandelbaum, L. Nagraba, J. Rosenblum, A. Pilo, D. Fliamenbaum and S. Karolinskij. 304 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#44)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz II: The False Testimonies by Henryk Tauber and Szlama Dragon. By Carlo Mattogno. Auschwitz survivor and former member of the so-called "Sonderkommando" Henryk Tauber is one of the most important witnesses about the alleged gas chambers inside the crematoria at Auschwitz, because right at the war's end, he made several extremely detailed depositions about it. The same is true for Szlama Dragon, only he claims to have worked at the so-called "bunkers" of Birkenau, two makeshift gas chambers just outside the camp perimeter. This study thoroughly scrutinizes these two key testimonies. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#45)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz III: They Wept Crocodile Tears. A Critical Analysis of Late Witness Testimonies. By Carlo Mattogno. This book focuses on the critical analysis of witness testimonies on the alleged Auschwitz gas chambers recorded or published in the 1990s and early 2000s, such as J. Sackar, A. Dragon, J. Gabai, S. Chasan, L. Cohen and S. Venezia, among others. 232 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#46)

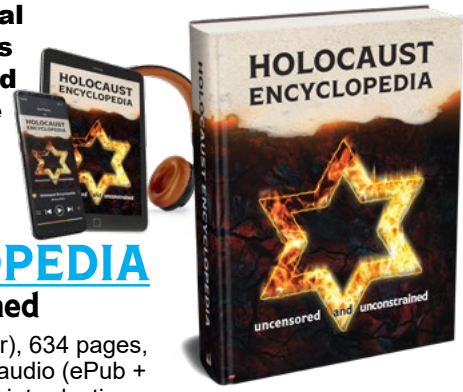
Auschwitz Engineers in Moscow: The Soviet Postwar Interrogations of the Auschwitz Cremation-Furnace Engineers. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. After the war, the Soviets arrested four leading engineers of the Topf Company. Among other things, they had planned and supervised the construction of the Auschwitz cremation furnaces and the ventilation systems of the rooms said to have served as homicidal gas chambers. Between 1946 and 1948, Soviet officials conducted numerous interrogations with them. This work analyzes them by putting them into the context of the vast documentation on these and related facilities. The appendix contains all translated interrogation protocols. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#52)





For current prices and availability, and to learn more, go to www.HolocaustHandbooks.com – for example by simply scanning the QR code on the right.

Three decades of unflagging archival and forensic research by the world's most knowledgable, courageous and prodigious Holocaust scholars have finally coalesced into a reference book that makes all this knowledge readily accessible to everyone:



HOLOCAUST ENCYCLOPEDIA

uncensored and unconstrained

Available as paperback (b&w) or hardcover (color), 634 pages, 8.5"×11"; as eBook (ePub or PDF) and eBook + audio (ePub + mp3); more than 350 illustrations in 579 entries; introduction, bibliography, index. **Online at** www.NukeBook.org

We all know the basics of "The Holocaust." But what about the details? Websites and printed encyclopedias can help us there. Take the 4-volume encyclopedia by Israel's Yad Vashem Center: *The Encyclopedia of the Holocaust* (1990). For every significant crime scene, it presents a condensed narrative of Israel's finest Holocaust scholars. However, it contains not one entry about witnesses and their stories, even though they are the foundation of our knowledge. When a murder is committed, the murder weapon and the crime's traces are of crucial importance. Yet Yad Vashem's encyclopedia has no entries explaining scientific findings on these matters – not one.

This is where the present encyclopedia steps in. It not only summarizes and explains the many pieces that make up the larger Holocaust picture. It also reveals the evidence that confirms or contradicts certain notions. Nearly 300 entries present the essence of important witness accounts, and they are subjected to source criticism. This enables us to decide which witness claims are credible.

For all major crime scenes, the sometimes-conflicting claims are presented. We learn how our knowledge has changed over time, and what evidence shores up the currently valid narrative of places such as Auschwitz, Belzec, Sobibór, Treblinka, Dachau and Bergen-Belsen and many more.

Other entries discuss tools and mechanisms allegedly used for the mass murders, and how the crimes' traces were erased, if at all. A few entries discuss toxicological issues surrounding the various lethal gases claimed to have been used.

This encyclopedia has multiple entries on some common claims about aspects of the Holocaust, including a list of "Who said it?" This way we can quickly find proof for these claims.

Finally, several entries address factors that have influenced the creation of the Holocaust narrative, and how we perceive it today. This includes entries on psychological warfare and wartime propaganda; on conditions prevailing during investigations and trials of alleged Holocaust perpetrators; on censorship against historical dissidents; on the religious dimension of the Holocaust narrative; and on motives of all sides involved in creating and spreading their diverse Holocaust narratives.

In this important volume, now with 579 entries, you will discover many astounding aspects of the Holocaust narrative that you did not even know exist.

Books on the Holocaust and Free Speech

On the next six pages, we list some of the books available from ARMREG that are not part of the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. For our current range of products, visit our web store at www.ARMREG.co.uk.

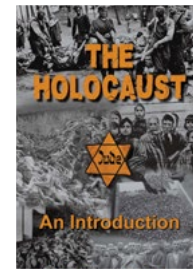
The Holocaust: An Introduction. By Thomas Dalton. The Holocaust was perhaps the greatest crime of the 20th Century. Six million Jews, we are told, died by gassing, shooting, and deprivation. But: Where did the six-million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from major death camps? Why haven't we found even a fraction of the six million bodies, or their ashes? Why has there been so much media suppression and governmental censorship on this topic? In a sense, the Holocaust is the greatest murder mystery in history. It is a topic of greatest importance for the present day. Let's explore the evidence, and see where it leads. 128 pp. pb, 6"×9", ill., bibl., index.

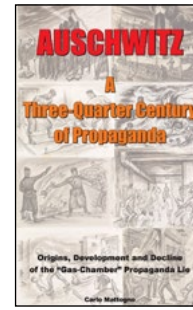
Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda: Origins, Development and Decline of the "Gas Chamber" Propaganda Lie. By Carlo Mattogno. Wild rumors were circulating about Auschwitz during WWII: Germans testing war gases; mass murder in electrocution chambers, with gas showers or pneumatic hammers; living people sent on conveyor belts into furnaces; grease and soap made of the victims. Nothing of it was true. When the Soviets captured Auschwitz in early 1945, they reported that 4 million inmates were killed on electrocution conveyor belts discharging their load directly into furnaces. That wasn't true either. After the war, "witnesses" and "experts" added more claims: mass murder with gas bombs, gas chambers made of canvas; crematoria burning 400 million victims… Again, none of it was true. This book gives an overview of the many rumors and lies about Auschwitz today rejected as untrue, and exposes the ridiculous methods that turned some claims into "history," although they are just as untrue. 125 pp. pb, 6"×9", ill., bibl., index, b&w ill.

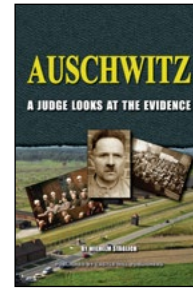
Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence. By Wilhelm Stäglich. Auschwitz is the epicenter of the Holocaust, where more people are said to have been murdered than anywhere else. The most important evidence for this claim was presented during two trials: the International Military Tribunal of 1945/46, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965. In this book, Wilhelm Stäglich, a former German judge, reveals the incredibly scandalous way in which Allied victors and German courts bent and broke the law in order to come to politically foregone conclusions. Stäglich also exposes the superficial way in which historians are dealing with the many incongruities and discrepancies of the historical record. 3rd edition 2015, 422 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

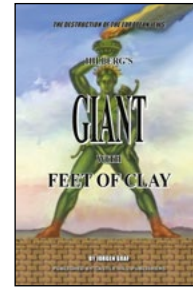
Hilberg's Giant with Feet of Clay. By Jürgen Graf. Raul Hilberg's major work *The Destruction of the European Jews* is generally considered the standard work on the Holocaust. The critical reader might ask: what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a German plan to exterminate Jews, to be carried out in the legendary gas chambers? And what evidence supports his estimate of 5.1 million Jewish victims? Jürgen Graf applies the methods of critical analysis to Hilberg's evidence, and examines the results in the light of revisionist historiography. The results of Graf's critical analysis are devastating for Hilberg. Graf's analysis is the first comprehensive and systematic examination of the leading spokesperson for the orthodox version of the Jewish fate during the Third Reich. 3rd edition 2022, 182 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

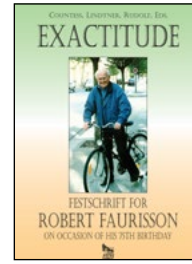
Exactitude: Festschrift for Prof. Dr. Robert Faurisson. By R.H. Countess, C. Lindtner, G. Rudolf (eds.)_Faurisson probably deserves the title of the most-courageous intellectual of the 20th and the early 21st Century. With bravery and steadfastness, he challenged the dark forces of historical and political fraud with his unrelenting exposure of their lies and hoaxes surrounding the orthodox Holocaust narrative. This book describes and celebrates the man and his work dedicated to accuracy and marked by insubmission. 146 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.




AUSCHWITZ
A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda
Origins, Development and Decline of the "Gas-Chamber" Propaganda Lie
Carlo Mattogno







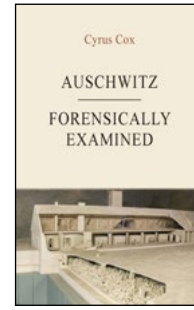
Auschwitz – Forensically Examined. By Cyrus Cox. Modern forensic crime-scene investigations can reveal a lot about the Holocaust. There are many big tomes about this. But if you want it all in a nutshell, read this booklet. It condenses the most-important findings of Auschwitz forensics into a quick and easy read. In the first section, the forensic investigations conducted so far are reviewed. In the second section, the most-important results of these studies are summarized. The main arguments focus on two topics. The first centers around the poison allegedly used at Auschwitz for mass murder: Zyklon B. Did it leave any traces in masonry where it was used? Can it be detected to this day? The second topic deals with mass cremations. Did the crematoria of Auschwitz have the claimed huge capacity? Do air photos taken during the war confirm witness statements on huge smoking pyres? This book gives the answers, together with many references to source material and further reading. The third section reports on how the establishment has reacted to these research results. 2nd ed., 128 pp. pb., b&w ill., bibl., index.

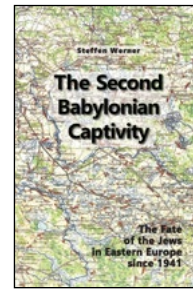
Ulysses's Lie. By Paul Rassiner. Holocaust revisionism began with this book: Frenchman Rassinier, a pacifist and socialist, was sent first to Buchenwald Camp in 1944, then to Dora-Mittelbau. Here he reports from his own experience how the prisoners turned each other's imprisonment into hell without being forced to do so. In the second part, Rassinier analyzes the books of former fellow prisoners, and shows how they lied and distorted in order to hide their complicity. First complete English edition, including Rassinier's prologue, Albert Paraz's preface, and press reviews. 270 pp, 6"×9" pb, bibl, index.

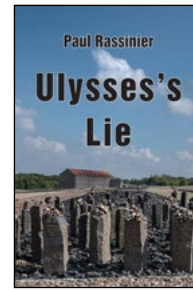
The Second Babylonian Captivity: The Fate of the Jews in Eastern Europe since 1941. By Steffen Werner. "But if they were not murdered, where did the six million deported Jews end up?" This objection demands a well-founded response. While researching an entirely different topic, Werner stumbled upon peculiar demographic data of Belorussia. Years of research subsequently revealed more evidence which eventually allowed him to propose: The Third Reich did indeed deport many of the Jews of Europe to Eastern Europe in order to settle them there "in the swamp." This book shows what really happened to the Jews deported to the East by the National Socialists, how they have fared since. It provides context for hitherto-obscure historical events and obviates extreme claims such as genocide and gas chambers. With a preface by Germar Rudolf. 190 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill., bibl., index

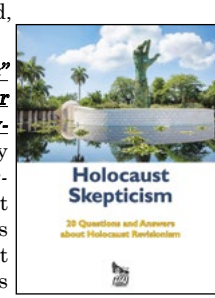
Holocaust Skepticism: 20 Questions and Answers about Holocaust Revisionism. By Germar Rudolf. This 15-page brochure introduces the novice to the concept of Holocaust revisionism, and answers 20 tough questions, among them: What does Holocaust revisionism claim? Why should I take Holocaust revisionism more seriously than the claim that the earth is flat? How about the testimonies by survivors and confessions by perpetrators? What about the pictures of corpse piles in the camps? Why does it matter how many Jews were killed by the Nazis, since even 1,000 would have been too many? … Glossy full-color brochure. PDF file free of charge available at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com, Option "Promotion". This item is *not* copyright-protected. Hence, you can do with it whatever you want: download, post, email, print, multiply, hand out, sell… 20 pp., stapled, 8.5"×11", full-color throughout.

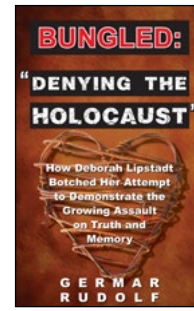
Bungled: "Denying the Holocaust" How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory. By Germar Rudolf. With her book *Denying the Holocaust*, Deborah Lipstadt tried to show the flawed methods and extremist motives of "Holocaust deniers." This book demonstrates that Dr. Lipstadt clearly has neither understood the principles of science and scholarship, nor has she any clue about the historical topics she is writing about. She misquotes, mistranslates, misrepresents, misinterprets, and makes a plethora of wild claims without backing them up with anything. Rather than dealing thoroughly with factual arguments, Lipstadt's book is full of *ad hominem* attacks on her opponents. It is an exercise in anti-intellectual pseudo-scientific










BUNGLED:
"DENYING THE HOLOCAUST"
How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory
GERMAR RUDOLF

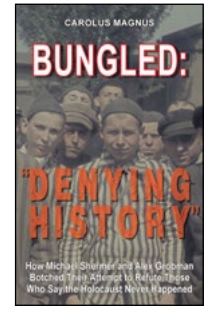
arguments, an exhibition of ideological radicalism that rejects anything which contradicts its preset conclusions. **F for FAIL.** 2nd ed., 224 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

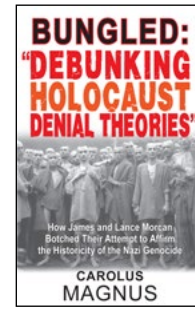
Bungled: "Denying History". How Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened. By Carolus Magnus (C. Mattogno). *Skeptic Magazine* editor Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman from the Simon Wiesenthal Center wrote a book claiming to be "a thorough and thoughtful answer to all the claims of the Holocaust deniers." As this book shows, however, Shermer and Grobman completely ignored almost all the "claims" made in the more than 10,000 pages of more-recent cutting-edge revisionist archival and forensic research. Furthermore, they piled up a heap of falsifications, contortions, omissions and fallacious interpretations of the evidence. Finally, what the authors claim to have demolished is not revisionism but a ridiculous parody of it. They ignored the known unreliability of their cherry-picked selection of evidence, utilized unverified and incestuous sources, and obscured the massive body of research and all the evidence that dooms their project to failure. 162 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

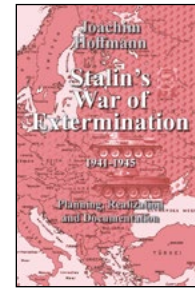
Bungled: "Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories". How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide. By Carolus Magnus. The novelists and movie-makers James and Lance Morcan have produced a book "to end [Holocaust] denial once and for all" by disproving "the various arguments Holocaust deniers use to try to discredit wartime records." It's a lie. First, the Morcans completely ignored the vast amount of recent scholarly studies published by revisionists; they don't even mention them. Instead, they engage in shadowboxing, creating some imaginary, bogus "revisionist" scarecrow which they then tear to pieces. In addition, their knowledge even of their own side's source material is dismal, and the way they back up their misleading or false claims is pitifully inadequate. 144 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Stalin's War of Extermination 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. A German government historian documents Stalin's murderous war against the German army and the German people. Based on the author's lifelong study of German and Russian military records, this book reveals the Red Army's grisly record of atrocities against soldiers and civilians, as ordered by Stalin. Since the 1920s, Stalin planned to invade Western Europe to initiate the "World Revolution." He prepared an attack which was unparalleled in history. The Germans noticed Stalin's aggressive intentions, but they underestimated the strength of the Red Army. What unfolded was the cruelest war in history. This book shows how Stalin and his Bolshevik henchman used unimaginable violence and atrocities to break any resistance in the Red Army and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight against the Germans. The book explains how Soviet propagandists incited their soldiers to unlimited hatred against everything German, and he gives the reader a short but extremely unpleasant glimpse into what happened when these Soviet soldiers finally reached German soil in 1945: A gigantic wave of looting, arson, rape, torture, and mass murder… **428 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.**

Who Started World War II: Truth for a War-Torn World. By Udo Walendy. For seven decades, mainstream historians have insisted that Germany was the main, if not the sole culprit for unleashing World War II in Europe. In the present book this myth is refuted. There is available to the public today a great number of documents on the foreign policies of the Great Powers before September 1939 as well as a wealth of literature in the form of memoirs of the persons directly involved in the decisions that led to the outbreak of World War II. Together, they made possible Walendy's present mosaic-like reconstruction of the events before the outbreak of the war in 1939. This book has been published only after an intensive study of sources, taking the greatest care to minimize speculation and inference. The present edition has been translated completely anew from the German original and has been slightly revised. 500 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl., b&w ill.


CAROLUS MAGNUS
BUNGLED:
"DENYING HISTORY"
How Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened


BUNGLED:
"DEBUNKING HOLOCAUST DENIAL THEORIES"
How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide
CAROLUS MAGNUS



The Day Amazon Murdered Free Speech. By Germar Rudolf. Amazon is the world's biggest book retailer. They dominate the U.S. and several foreign markets. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Amazon's founder Jeff Bezos to offer "the good, the bad and the ugly," customers once could buy every title that was in print and was legal to sell. However, in early 2017, a series of anonymous bomb threats against Jewish community centers occurred in the U.S., fueling a campaign by Jewish groups to coax Amazon into banning revisionist writings. On March 6, 2017, Amazon caved in and banned more than 100 books with dissenting viewpoints on the Holocaust. In April 2017, an Israeli Jew was arrested for having placed the fake bomb threats. But Amazon kept its new censorship policy: They next culled any literature critical of Jews or Judaism; then they enforced these bans at all its subsidiaries, such as AbeBooks and The Book Depository; then they banned books other pressure groups don't like; finally, they bullied Ingram, who has a book-distribution monopoly in the US, to enforce the same rules by banning from the entire world-wide book market all books Amazon doesn't like… 3rd ed., 158 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., color illustrations throughout.

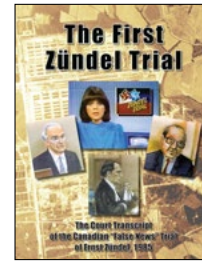
The First Zündel Trial: The Transcript. In the early 1980s, Ernst Zündel, a German living in Toronto, was indicted for allegedly spreading "false news" by selling copies of Harwood's brochure *Did Six Million Really Die?,* which challenged the accuracy of the orthodox Holocaust narrative. When the case went to court in 1985, so-called Holocaust experts and "eyewitnesses" of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz were cross-examined for the first time in history by a competent and skeptical legal team. The results were absolutely devastating for the Holocaust orthodoxy. For decades, these mind-boggling trial transcripts were hidden from public view. Now, for the first time, they have been published in print in this new book – unabridged and unedited. 820 pp. pb, 8.5"×11"

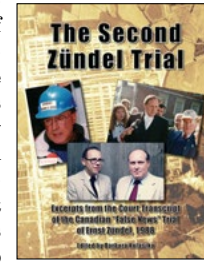
The Holocaust on Trial: The Second Trial against Ernst Zündel 1988. By Ernst Zündel. In 1988, the appeal trial of Ernst Zündel for "knowingly spreading false news about the Holocaust" took place in Toronto. This book is introduced by a brief autobiographic summary of Zündel's early life, and an overview of the evidence introduced during the First Zündel Trial. This is followed by a detailed summary of the testimonies of all the witnesses who testified during the Second Zündel Trial. This was the most-comprehensive and -competent argument ever fought in a court of law over the Holocaust. The arguments presented have fueled revisionism like no other event before, in particular Fred Leuchter's expert report on the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek, and the testimony of British historian David Irving. Critically annotated edition with a foreword by Germar Rudolf. 410 pp. pb, 6"×9", index.

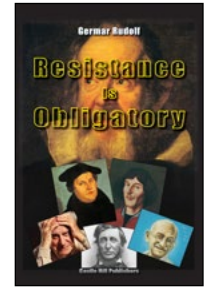
The Second Zündel Trial: Excerpts from the Transcript. By Barbara Kulaszka (ed.). In contrast to Ernst Zündel's book *The Holocaust on Trial* (see earlier description), this book focuses entirely on the Second Zündel Trial by exclusively quoting, paraphrasing and summarizing the entire trial transcript… 498 pp. pb, 8.5"×11", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Resistance Is Obligatory! By Germar Rudolf. In 2005, Rudolf, dissident publisher of revisionist literature, was kidnapped by the U.S. government and deported to Germany. There a a show trial was staged. Rudolf was not permitted to defend his historical opinions. Yet he defended himself anyway: Rudolf gave a 7-day speech proving that only the revisionists are scholarly in their approach, whereas the Holocaust orthodoxy is merely pseudo-scientific. He then explained why it is everyone's obligation to resist, without violence, a government which throws peaceful dissidents into dungeons. When Rudolf tried to publish his defence speech as a book, the public prosecutor initiated a new criminal investigation against him. After his probation time ended in 2011, he dared publish this speech anyway… 2nd ed. 2016, 378 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

Hunting Germar Rudolf: Essays on a Modern-Day Witch Hunt. By Germar Rudolf. German-born revisionist activist, author and publisher Germar Rudolf describes which events made







him convert from a Holocaust believer to a Holocaust skeptic, quickly rising to a leading personality within the revisionist movement. This in turn unleashed a tsunami of persecution against him: lost his job, denied his PhD exam, destruction of his family, driven into exile, slandered by the mass media, literally hunted, caught, put on a show trial where filing motions to introduce evidence is illegal under the threat of further prosecution, and finally locked up in prison for years for nothing else than his peaceful yet controversial scholarly writings. In several essays, Rudolf takes the reader on a journey through an absurd world of government and societal persecution which most of us could never even fathom actually exists in a "Western democracy"… 304 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

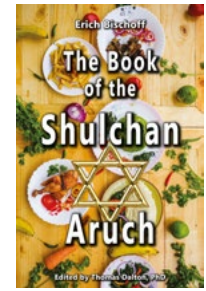
Love: The Pursuit of Happiness. By Germar Rudolf. Rudolf's autobiography on the sensual and emotional aspects of his life: love, affection, romance and erotica, as well as the lack of it. It tells about his human relationships with parents, siblings, friends and girlfriends, wives and children – and with a little puppy called Daisy; about his trials and tribulations as a lover and husband, and most importantly as a father of five children. This book might assist many readers to understand themselves and to help resolve or avoid relationship conflicts. It is an account filled with both humility and humor. Ca. 230 pp. pb, 6"×9" (to appear in late 2024)

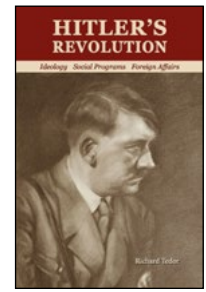
The Book of the Shulchan Aruch. By Erich Bischoff. Most people have heard of the Talmud-that compendium of Jewish laws. The Talmud, however, is vast and largely inscrutable. Fortunately, back in the mid-1500s, a Jewish rabbi created a condensed version of it: the Shulchan Aruch. A fair number of passages in it discuss non-Jews. The laws of Judaism hold Gentiles in very low regard; they can be cheated, lied to, abused, even killed, if it serves Jewish interests. Bischoff, an expert in Jewish religious law, wrote a summary and analysis of this book. He shows us many dark corners of the Jewish religion. 152 pp. pb, 6"x9".

Hitler's Revolution: Ideology, Social Programs, Foreign Affairs. By Richard Tedor. Defying all boycotts, Adolf Hitler transformed Germany from a bankrupt state to the powerhouse of Europe within just four years, thus becoming Germany's most popular leader ever. How was this possible? This study tears apart the dense web of calumny surrounding this controversial figure. It draws on nearly 200 published German sources, many from the Nazi era, as well as documents from British, U.S., and Soviet archives that describe not only what Hitler did but, more importantly, why he did it. These sources also reveal the true war objectives of the democracies – a taboo subject for orthodox historians – and the resulting world war against Germany. This book is aimed at anyone who feels that something is missing from conventional accounts. 2nd ed., 309 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

Hitler on the Jews. By Thomas Dalton. That Adolf Hitler spoke out against the Jews is beyond obvious. But of the thousands of books and articles written on Hitler, virtually none quotes Hitler's exact words on the Jews. The reason for this is clear: Those in positions of influence have incentives to present a simplistic picture of Hitler as a blood-thirsty tyrant. However, Hitler's take on the Jews is far more complex and sophisticated. In this book, for the first time, you can make up your own mind by reading nearly every idea that Hitler put forth about the Jews, in considerable detail and in full context. This is the first book ever to compile his remarks on the Jews. As you will discover, Hitler's analysis of the Jews, though hostile, is erudite, detailed, and – surprise, surprise – largely aligns with events of recent decades. There are many lessons here for the modern-day world to learn. 200 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

Goebbels on the Jews. By Thomas Dalton. From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Joseph Goebbels kept a near-daily diary. It gives us a detailed look at the attitudes of one of the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany. Goebbels shared Hitler's dislike of the Jews, and likewise wanted them removed from the Reich. Ultimately, Goebbels and others sought to remove the Jews completely from Europe—perhaps to the island of Madagascar. This would be the "final solution" to the Jewish Question. Nowhere in the





diary does Goebbels discuss any Hitler order to kill the Jews, nor is there any reference to extermination camps, gas chambers, or any methods of systematic mass-murder. Goebbels acknowledges that Jews did indeed die by the thousands; but the range and scope of killings evidently fall far short of the claimed figure of 6 million. This book contains, for the first time, every significant diary entry relating to the Jews or Jewish policy. Also included are partial or full transcripts of 10 major essays by Goebbels on the Jews. 274 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

The Jewish Hand in the World Wars. By Thomas Dalton. For many centuries, Jews have had a negative reputation in many countries. The reasons given are plentiful, but less-well-known is their involvement in war. When we examine the causal factors for wars, and look at their primary beneficiaries, we repeatedly find a Jewish presence. Throughout history, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting and inciting wars. With their long-notorious influence in government, we find recurrent instances of Jews promoting hard-line stances, being uncompromising, and actively inciting people to hatred. Jewish misanthropy, rooted in Old Testament mandates, and combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world. In this book, Thomas Dalton examines in detail the Jewish hand in the two world wars. Along the way, he dissects Jewish motives and Jewish strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. 2nd ed., 231 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

Eternal Strangers: Critical Views of Jews and Judaism through the Ages. By Thomas Dalton. It is common knowledge that Jews have been disliked for centuries. But why? Our best hope for understanding this recurrent 'anti-Semitism' is to study the history: to look at the actual words written by prominent critics of the Jews, in context, and with an eye to any common patterns that might emerge. Such a study reveals strikingly consistent observations: Jews are seen in very negative, yet always similar terms. The persistence of such comments is remarkable and strongly suggests that the cause for such animosity resides in the Jews themselves—in their attitudes, their values, their ethnic traits and their beliefs.. This book addresses the modern-day "Jewish problem" in all its depth—something which is arguably at the root of many of the world's social, political and economic problems. 186 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

Streicher, Rosenberg, and the Jews: The Nuremberg Transcripts. By Thomas Dalton. Who, apart from Hitler, contrived the Nazi view on the Jews? And what were these master ideologues thinking? During the post-war International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, the most-interesting men on trial regarding this question were two with a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The cases against them, and their personal testimonies, examined for the first time nearly all major aspects of the Holocaust story: the "extermination" thesis, the gas chambers, the gas vans, the shootings in the East, and the "6 million." The truth of the Holocaust has been badly distorted for decades by the powers that be. Here we have the rare opportunity to hear firsthand from two prominent figures in Nazi Germany. Their voices, and their verbatim transcripts from the IMT, lend some much-needed clarity to the situation. 330 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.